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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, partly cloudy. Temp. 15-23 (59-73). LONDON: Wednesday, fair. Temps. 15-22 (59-72). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Wednesday, fair. Temps. 14-27 (57-81). FRANKFURT: Wednesday, cloudy. Temps. 12-24 (53-75). NEW YORK: Wednesday: fair. Temps. 20-29 (68-84).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

Algeria	4.00 Din.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Dnr.	Israel	1.650.00	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Jordan	225 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	350 Mills	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Pes.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	83.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.	Netherlands	1.90 Flor.	Yugoslavia	33 D.

No. 30,328 **R PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1980 Established 1887

Negotiations Fail To End French Fishing Dispute

By Axel Krause

LE HAVRE, Aug. 19 (IHT) — The French government today launched several initiatives aimed at reconciling the demands of 25,000 striking fishermen and the operators of their vessels. Meanwhile, fishermen temporarily lifted their blockade in Cherbourg and let three ferries carry home an estimated 1,500 British travelers who had been stranded by the dispute.

But no early settlement of the controversy appeared likely today in Paris. National unions, Communist and Socialist leaders gave their support to the fishermen in what was viewed as a direct challenge to the economic policies of Prime Minister Raymond Barre and of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

"We are starting with the fishing question here today but Mr. Barre's so-called liberal policies are the issue, since there are crises in other sectors of the French economy as well," said Gilbert Bredel, spokesman for the maritime section of the non-Communist CFDT union, which was represented in a government-sponsored meeting held here today.

The first meeting ended in failure tonight after a four-hour session. Both union and industry representatives said that a compromise plan proved unacceptable to both sides.

"This is a national problem and cannot be handled here," an industry official said. The compromise plan called for allowing a substantial number of fishing trawlers to leave for fishing with full crews until the controversy was settled, a plan rejected tonight by the industry.

Reconciliation Commission

The meeting was of a so-called reconciliation commission grouping a total of 14 representatives from industry, fishermen groups and government representatives whose main purpose was to air the grievances that originated in Boulogne last week.

The fishermen in Cherbourg agreed to lift the blockade until midnight provided the French authorities do not prevent them from resuming their action and on condition that a ferry that forced the blockade earlier this week would not be among the vessels entering the port. About 1,500 travelers are still waiting to cross the English Channel to Britain.

The fishermen called their decision a humanitarian gesture toward the passengers, many of them women and children who have been stranded in Cherbourg since Sunday.

Air France and British Airways also announced a special Paris-London fare of $62 in an effort to help vacationers with ferryboat tickets get home.

Crews of commercially operated fishing boats blockaded the port of Boulogne to protest their employer's plans to reduce manning levels on the fishing trawlers, in many cases from 22 to 18 members and which came in response to government plans to reduce gradually the number of French fishermen to 20,000 by 1985. The plans also called for increasing less costly imports, including frozen fish, with a view to streamlining the industry.

Others Join

The Boulogne crews were quickly joined by thousands of small fishermen who say they are being driven out of business by the soaring cost of diesel oil and are demanding among other things a substantial increase in retail fish prices and a reduction of imports.

Fishermen on Corsica, who struck in solidarity with fellow workers in Normandy yesterday, ended their action after a day, permitting ships to sail to and from Nice and other mainland ports.

Today's government-sponsored meeting was held with scant hope for an agreement. "This meeting here today — while a start — represented more form than substance," a government official said last night. He added, "There should be more substance tomorrow."

Aid Promised

The industry has been promised 30 million francs in annual financing aid if it proceeds with modernization plans, starting with the crew cutbacks. "In light of the political character this conflict is taking, however, this plan will not be so easy to realize now," the industry spokesman said.

French government officials here and in Paris were not saying how soon or if they would exceed the fishermen and union demands for halting layoffs or increasing a diesel oil subsidy. Transport Minister Joel Le Theule has repeatedly stressed that the subsidy is unwarranted and illegal under EEC rules, but he has hinted at the possible establishment of minimum prices for fish catches — a proposal that may surface at tomorrow's meeting in Paris, industry sources here said.

"There are several conflicts with the fishermen but now the unions are trying to make it into a major, national political controversy which we find unacceptable," an authoritative government source said last night. "The government does not and cannot interfere in every labor conflict that comes along," he added.

Meantime it appeared likely that the government would have to move relatively quickly to alleviate the worsening affects of the blockade on Le Havre, third largest port in the EEC after Rotterdam and Marseilles. "We are very troubled, since our worldwide credibility for port service is already damaged," a port spokesman said today, noting that the number of cargo ships anchored in the channel has slipped to 30 from 40 yesterday.

"They are heading for other nearby ports including our arch competitors Antwerp and Rotterdam which bothers us considerably," he said. "The competition between us is already bad and this makes it worse."

Port authorities also reported today that 15,000 workers, including 3,600 dockers, were idled by the blockade. "Everyone particularly the shipowners are complaining, but since we are not directly concerned we have no choice but to be patient," a spokesman said.



Associated Press

English tourists in Cherbourg boarding the Viking Valiant ferry, the first boat to leave after lifting of French blockade yesterday.

Unsolved Crimes Raise Public Suspicion

Italian Violence Chills Political Climate

By Henry Tanner

ROME (NYT) — Not since the days of the kidnap-murder of former Premier Aldo Moro more than two years ago has Italy been so deeply troubled.

Political terrorism, Mafia killings, and kidnappings for ransom have combined into an uncontrolled, unexplained wave of violence poisoning the atmosphere and undermining the authority of the political establishment, most of whose members have been around for more than 30 years.

It is not known who blew up the Bologna railroad station Aug. 2, killing more than 80 persons, or who gunned down Gaetano Costa, chief prosecutor of Palermo, four days later as he was moving against Mafia operators smuggling heroin into the United States. Last week's killings of two policemen in Viterbo, 40 miles north of Rome, and of the popular mayor of Castelbetrano, a small town in Sicily, have not been solved. And there is still no trace of three German teen-agers who were kidnapped from a country house in Tuscany in July.

More than 120 Italians have died in political violence this year, and at least 28 have been kidnapped; relatives are believed to have concealed many kidnappings to prevent police interference with negotiations and payoffs.

During the Moro affair, there was a consensus among the political parties about terrorism. Now, however, the Communists are in the opposition, driven there by the Christian Democrats' new hardline leadership, and even the Socialists, who are in the government coalition, have been attacking the Christian Democrats since Bologna.

Rino Formica, a Socialist Cabinet minister, blamed rising terrorism on "government weakness." The terrorists had found accomplices in the government, he charged, presumably in the police, a suspicion shared by many Italians. The interior minister answered simply that "this is not a time for polemics."

Premier Francesco Cossiga, one of the most attractive figures in the political establishment, has become the most visible victim of the poisoned atmosphere. He was hissed and booed at the funeral in Bologna. Eugenio Scalfari, publisher of the left-wing newspaper La Repubblica, described the ministers at the funeral as "gray figures, remnants of the past, marked by old games, old intrigues, old tricks and old rivalries."

The Bologna tragedy crystallized sentiment against the Christian Democrats because the bomb, investigators said, was planted by neo-Fascist terrorists of the far right. During 35 years in power, Christian Democratic authorities have shown conspicuous weakness toward these groups.

This became clear after rightist terrorists placed a bomb in a bank on Milan's Piazza Fontana in December, 1969, killing 16 persons. Police, in what later was established to be a deliberate cover-up, arrested an anarchist, Pietro Valpreda. Two years later, two neo-Fascists, Franco Freda and Giovanni Ventura, were arrested. Both later escaped to Latin America, although Mr. Freda has been captured and returned to Italy. At their trial, which has not yet produced a verdict, police officials, generals and politicians have testified about the circumstances of the cover-up. But no one was indicted or even punished by superiors.

The episode, among many others, has convinced many Italians that terrorists have protectors in gov-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Polish Workers Defy Gierek; Baltic Strikes Spread Further

No Report Of Talks in Labor Strife

By John Darnton

GDANSK, Poland, Aug. 19 (NYT) — Defying a personal appeal by the party leader, Edward Gierek, to abandon their protest, tens of thousands of striking workers continued to occupy factories in northern Poland today and the strikes, which have plunged the country into its greatest crisis in a decade, spread further.

With no negotiations apparently underway and with both the government and the rebelious workers hardening their positions, the conflict was at an impasse.

Members of the inter-factory strike committee, which was set up two days ago to coordinate the workers' revolt, said that by this afternoon 174 factories and enterprises were shut down along the Baltic coast. Yesterday there were 130 and the day before only 21.

Throughout the day more delegates came to join them, arriving at the Gdansk shipyards in vans flying the red-and-white Polish flag, the strikers' emblem. As they strode into a grimy, red-brick conference building serving as strike headquarters, they were given a rousing welcome by delegates already there, seated at long tables with makeshift placards denoting their factories' names.

Speech Jeered

Mr. Gierek's nationally televised speech, in which he appealed to the workers' patriotism, held out the promise of more pay increases and more meat, but warned that his government would not tolerate "anarchy," prompted jeers when it was broadcast over an internal loudspeaker at the shipyards last night. Today it was rebroadcast by the strikers, and ignored by hundreds of workers lying in the sun with their shirts off and playing cards.

"He said nothing new at all," said a delegate from the Gdynia dockworkers, in a comment that seemed to sum up the feelings around him. "He talked to us like children."

The 13-member presidium of the strike committee did not reject the party leader's overture outright. Instead, they simply refused to respond to it and issued instead a communique calling upon the authorities to meet their demands, which have grown to 22, and to start talks. As a preconditions, they insisted that telephone communications on the coast that have been cut be restored.

By late afternoon the differences appeared unbridgeable because the strike committee wanted to talk to state authorities, instead of factory managers, and the government took the position that the committee was illegal and that therefore a newly created government commission to investigate grievances could not deal with it.

The impasse gave rise to rumors that the government might be moving to break the strikes with violence. Jacek Kuron, spokesman for a dissident group in close contact with the strikers, said yesterday that crack militia troops have been observed moving towards Gdansk, apparently in preparations for an assault.

But this could not be independently confirmed. A government

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Familiar Pattern to Poland Strikes

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (NYT) — The most impressive aspect of the wave of labor unrest in Poland is the familiarity of the pattern, reaching back to the 1956 uprising of locomotive workers in Poznan, the port city riots of Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin a decade ago and of the Ursus tractor makers near Warsaw in 1976.

The common denominator at the outset of each has been discontent over living conditions — principally food prices and scarcity and low wages — culminating in wildcat strikes. Usually the strikes have escalated into demands for greater political freedoms, as is the case in northern Poland today.

It is a truism that Edward Gierek and his predecessor, Wladyslaw Gomulka, came to power on the heels of violent worker demonstrations that had cost scores of lives. Each was widely accepted for a time as a popular national leader.

But it is also true that Mr. Gomulka, now an obscure pensioner, fell from power because he failed to anticipate the magnitude of the 1970 riots that left perhaps 100 dead in the streets of Gdansk and Szczecin — an omen that Mr. Gierek kept in mind during the less explosive unrest four years ago as surely as he has it in mind during the present repetition.

Less Remote Leader

At the very least, Mr. Gierek is credited by most observers of the Polish scene with more acuity and less remoteness than his austere, isolated predecessor, and therefore with a better chance to survive this latest challenge.

A second factor favoring the Warsaw leadership is the apparent reluctance of the Soviet Union to intervene with military force in a country where Russian rule was for centuries an anathema.

In fact, the Russians have tolerated conditions in Poland that have long since been eliminated in other Soviet bloc countries: an agricultural system under which more than 80 percent of the land is privately owned rather than collectively operated, and a vibrant Roman Catholic Church establishment that vies continually with the Communist government over social leadership. Poles travel more easily to the West than do their Eastern neighbors, have a livelier press and cultural expression and maintain stronger economic ties with the West than does any other Soviet bloc country.

Unique Privileges

There are strategic as well as psychological reasons behind Poland's extra maneuvering room in the Soviet arena. As occidental as Poland's traditions have been in its 1,000-year history, and even with a Polish pope sitting in Rome, the country remains shielded from Western Europe by a thick slice of East Germany under Communist rule, where 400,000 Soviet troops are stationed.

East Germany in 1953, Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968 — each more strategically exposed — felt the Soviet bear's claws when their workers revolted or their leaders began showing un-Communist tendencies.

It would be tempting to surmise that Poland's proclivity for worker unrest every half dozen years or so is traceable to the unique privileges it enjoys

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International

Striking workers, some with sticks, guard the gates of the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk, Poland.

Israelis Kill 40 Guerrillas in Lebanon

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Aug. 19 (WP) — Israeli infantry and paratroop units killed at least 40 Palestinian guerrillas and sustained losses of 3 dead and 12 wounded today in the biggest attack in Lebanon since the Litani invasion of 1978, Israel's military authorities reported.

They said the 40 guerrillas were known dead and that the actual figure may be higher.

Israeli aircraft also bombed a Palestine Liberation Organization stronghold in the Beaufort Castle, a ruin just north of the Litani River which long has been used to shell the narrow corridor along the border controlled by Christian militias.

In two hours of fierce fighting in five locations about five miles across the border, preceded by an artillery barrage from inside Israel, the army units destroyed Palestinian mortar and artillery emplacements, blew up armored vehicles and dynamited buildings used as staging bases and headquarters for terrorist raids, according to Maj. Gen. Joshua Saguy, chief of military intelligence.

Three Palestinian guerrillas were captured for questioning as the incursion units were airlifted out of southern Lebanon by helicopter.

Crossed Litani

Gen. Saguy, in a briefing of foreign correspondents, said the army units slogged across the shallow Litani and climbed steep hills to the Arnoun Plateau for about five hours before reaching PLO targets in Arnoun, Hama Arnoun, Tibnit, Mazraat Tahar and Jebil Tahara.

Israeli Army officials refused to disclose how many troops were involved in the operation. According to a map purporting to show the direction of the thrust, the troops would have had to pass through an area controlled by a Nepalese battalion of the U.N. peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

Gen. Saguy said Israeli intelligence had shown the PLO area to have been on alert for three weeks, in apparent anticipation of the attack.

The purpose of the attack, he said, was to disrupt the guerrilla staging areas and knock out artillery batteries used to shell the enclave controlled by Christian militia leader Maj. Saad Haddad. The militias are supported by Israel.

"If Israel had not undertaken the policy of such pre-emptive attacks, the number of terrorist attacks against Israeli civilians would have doubled or tripled," Gen. Saguy said.

U.S. Statement

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — The U.S. State Department reaffirmed its support for Lebanon's territorial integrity and expressed deep concern over rising tensions and violence in the region — but stopped short of specifically condemning the latest Israeli raid.

Spokesman David Passage, who said he understands the Israeli forces have left Lebanese territory, again, also said the United States continues to investigate whether Israel — in violation of U.S. law — used American-supplied weapons during the raid.

In Paris, The French Foreign Ministry condemend the raid, saying that it aggravates the situation in the region and runs directly contrary to efforts being made, notably by the nine countries of the European Community, to restore peace in the Middle East.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim issued a statement deploring the Israeli military action. "The secretary-general deeply deplores this cycle of violence and the resulting casualties, civilian as well as military, wherever they have occurred," a UN spokesman said.

Deportation Upheld

JERUSALEM, Aug. 19 (WP) — Israel's highest court today rejected an appeal to overturn the deportation last May of two leading West Bank mayors and an Islamic judge, but sharply criticized the military government for grave improprieties which accompanied the expulsions of the Palestinian leaders.

The Supreme Court recommended that if the two mayors — Faad Kawasme of Hebron and Mohammed Milhem of Halhoul — disavow past denunciations of Israel and pledge to obey the law of the military government, they should be allowed to return long enough to state their case to a military appeals advisory board.

The third, Sheik Rajib Tamimi of Hebron should not be allowed to return to make an appeal because he openly advocated the destruction of Israel, the court ruled.

Begin Lukewarm On Summit Talk Favored by Sadat

JERUSALEM, Aug. 19 (NYT) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin today gave a lukewarm response to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's proposal for a summit meeting of the two men and President Carter.

In another of a series of letters between Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat about the suspended talks on Palestinian autonomy, the Israeli leader said he believed President Carter had not been consulted on the summit idea.

Mr. Sadat reportedly proposed, in a letter delivered to Mr. Begin Friday, that the talks should be resumed only after the American presidential elections. The summit would follow the resumption of the talks.

Reports from Cairo have suggested that Mr. Sadat does not intend to answer Mr. Begin's latest letter, which was delivered to him today.

French Get Vocal in the Summer of Their Discontent

By Justine De Lacy

PARIS, Aug. 19 (IHT) — Since early this ring, every time the French have opened eir newspapers, it seems, someone has en demonstrating for something: fisherin protesting layoffs and low prices for , potato farmers rolling potatoes into the ad, nuclear power plant workers striking guarantee their right to strike.

Recently, information operators refused answer the telephone, striking museum ards abandoned the national treasures of nce and unhappy truckers paralyzed traffic by parading at 6 mph along the Paris rd. Peripherique in a protest dubbed "Option Escargot."

Not since 1973, when recessionary effects st set in after five years of unparalleled osperity, has *la grogne*, as the French call ir particular brand of disgruntlement — *l anger, half ennui* — been so widespread d so vocal.

Labor Fragmented

This year, however, the disgruntlement is t just economic. Social protest has been so despread, and, in several instances, so exsive that it has brought comparisons with 68, when students joined with labor ions to paralyze the French economy and ing about a government crisis.

Paradoxically, the strikes and demonstraons are occurring at a time when labor unions and leftists are in a state of fragmentation, and against a perception that the government remains strong.

Although August has brought a respite from much of the protest, postal workers held a sporadic strike last Saturday and angry fishermen continue to blockade French ports and paralyze channel ferry traffic for the third week. After *les vacances*, the French unions are threatening to renew their struggle and their strikes.

More than 3.5 million work days were lost in France last year because of strikes — a 66-percent increase over 1978, according to statistics of the Labor Ministry — and the number lost this year, especially in the vital, nationalized public sector, is expected to far exceed that. Not since May, 1968, a spokesman at the Labor Ministry concedes, have there been so many strikes in France's nationalized public service industries in such a short period of time.

The strikes have slowed the mails, left the Paris metro and Charles de Gaulle airport filthy, shut down newspapers and disrupted electricity. In the space of two and a half months there have been six major electricity strikes, and the Communist-led CGT labor union has given notice that another will take place in September.

Two immediate reasons for the economic agitation are the pro-electoral tension, mounting as next May's presidential election draws near, and the worldwide recession, which has caused labor unrest throughout Europe this year.

The demonstrations are largely the culmination of two years of dissatisfaction by thousands of French workers with Prime Minister Raymond Barre's economic policies.

In May, 1980, France broke all its own records for the size of budget and balance of payments deficits as well as for the greatest increase in prices in a given period of time, the highest unemployment and the fastest increase in unemployment, now running at the postwar peak of just under 1½ million or 6.5 percent of the work force, a 6.2-percent increase over May, 1979. (The state-operated National Statistics Institute predicts 2 to 2.5 million unemployed by 1985 if present policies are continued.)

Liberal Market Economy

In July alone, automobile prices rose 5 percent, mass transit costs soared 21 to 30 percent and rents increased 10 to 13 percent. The recession has even affected the most sacrosanct of French pasttimes, *les vacances*. Travel agencies report reservations down by 20 percent, and the days of exotic charter tours appear numbered. This year, says State Secretary for Tourism Jean-Pierre Soisson, the French are staying in France.

The goal of Mr. Barre's ambitious plan is to turn *dirigiste* France into a liberal market economy along West German and American lines by removing price controls and refusing to intervene to protect jobs or subsidize industry.

To accomplish this, Mr. Barre knows, things in France must get worse before they can get better. The trouble is that he says as much. In a country where circumlocution is an art, the prime minister's repeated, blunt warnings of impending adversity have alienated many people.

But Mr. Barre persists in telling them that his plan is a long-range cure for France's ills. Until the medicine starts working — bringing prices down, slowing inflation, balancing the budget — the French can expect an "interim" period of belt-tightening.

To many people, the "interim" already seems interminable. The French are running out of patience as fast as their belts are running out of holes.

Says Jacques Paur, a member of the powerful CGT-affiliated pressworkers' union: "There are still people in France who eat meat only twice a week. But Barre keeps saying that all will be OK. Patience, and all will be OK!"

The eradication of widespread social inequity, reflected in the fact that French voters

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

Prison Interrogation Described by Kim

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Aug. 19 (WP) — Kim Dae Jung, a leader of the opposition in South Korea, said today he suffered mental torment beyond description during lengthy prison questioning by military authorities who wanted him to confess plotting an overthrow of the government.

Mr. Kim told a military tribunal he was questioned 15 hours a day for two months and sometimes was stripped naked. He said his interrogation reached the point just short of torture.

Giving prison details for the first time, Mr. Kim told the court-martial that he had signed some statements against his will because he was exhausted mentally and physically.

Mr. Kim's dramatic account was given in a brief statement on the second day of testimony in his sedition trial, which could end in a death sentence for the 56-year-old political veteran who in 1971 almost was elected president.

Military authorities denied earlier that Mr. Kim was tortured but said nothing about his interrogation in a military detention center where he was taken after being picked up last May 17.

A statement by families of Mr. Kim and 23 other defendants had alleged some were tortured into making false confessions.

Military censors sought to keep Mr. Kim's account from the public today by censoring his remarks from a pool report written by one of two foreign reporters present in the courtroom. But diplomatic sources also present in the room later confirmed Mr. Kim's remarks.

Asked today for an explanation of the censorship, a spokesman for the martial-law command said it is being employed because of inaccurate reporting by foreign journalists of the civil insurrection in the city of Kwangju last May. The spokesman explained his command had been unable to control the reporting of that but was determined to act differently in the case of this trial.

Mr. Kim said he was kept in an underground room for 60 days and underwent questioning every day from 9 a.m. until midnight.

He said he told the investigators he had never planned a violent seizure of power but they refused to believe him. They told him it would be better to admit his crimes because he would have an opportunity to deny them in court later, Mr. Kim testified.

He said he has a weak heart and the interrogation became too much to stand. He said he was extremely tired mentally and physically and signed some statements against his will, planning to deny them in court.

Unlike yesterday, when he refused to answer prosecutors' questions, Mr. Kim today spoke out in crisp, clear statements responding to interrogation about his activities abroad when he was in self-imposed exile in the early 1970s. Mr. Kim left the country after losing narrowly to the late president Park Chung Hee in the 1971 election.

Part of his exile was used to mount a public opinion campaign against the Park regime in both the United States and Japan. One of the prosecution's claims is that he was involved at the time with Communists sympathetic to North Korea.

Wave of Unrest

Other questions dealt with his activities after Park's death last October, when Mr. Kim was attempting to build a power base to run for president this year or next. Mr. Kim undertook a wide-ranging speaking campaign, on and off college campuses, and slowly built an organization to support him across the country.

The prosecution is trying to assert that these activities led to the wave of student protests in early May and ultimately to the rebellion that swept Kwangju after Mr. Kim and many others were arrested on May 17.

Chon Warns Students

SEOUL, Aug. 19 (UPI) — Gen. Chon Too Hwan warned today that his government will not tolerate student demonstrations asking for the expedition of democracy.

Gen. Chon told presidents and deans of 96 universities and colleges that the schools would not be reopened until campus peace is assured.

Martial-law authorities said today that 17 ranking politicians accused of corruption will resign from public office and return their wealth to the state. In exchange for this they will be exempted from criminal prosecution.

Blunt Resigns From Academy After Protests

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP) — Anthony Blunt, an admitted former spy for the Soviet Union, has resigned from the British Academy after protests over his continued membership in the nation's leading academic institution for the arts.

In a statement published yesterday, Mr. Blunt, 73, an eminent art historian and former art adviser to Queen Elizabeth II, declared: "Resignation seemed the only way by which I could lessen the dissension which my continued membership has caused."

At a meeting last month, the 460-member academy rejected a motion to expel Mr. Blunt. But four fellows resigned in protest and another four reportedly were threatening to do so if Mr. Blunt was not ousted by the end of the year.

Mr. Blunt was stripped of his knighthood last November after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the House of Commons he spied for the Soviet Union during World War II. He had confessed in 1964, but was not exposed publicly at the time and was given immunity from prosecution.

Panda Cub Dies Days After Birth In Mexico Zoo

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 19 (AP) — The first giant panda born in captivity outside China was apparently smothered by its mother eight days after its birth in Mexico City's Chapultepec Zoo.

John Schoch, an official at the zoo, said that keepers discovered early yesterday that the cub had been dead for several hours. He said it was believed Ying Ying, the mother, accidentally suffocated it.

"It may have been because this was Ying Ying's first baby and she didn't know what to do," Mr. Schoch said.



Associated Press

DECISION PROTESTED — A cousin of deported Sheik Rajib Tamimi of Hebron shouts protests outside the Israeli Supreme Court building in Jerusalem. Details, Page 1.

ILO Warns Africa to Ease Gap Between Rich, Poor

By Iain Guest

GENEVA, Aug. 19 (IHT) — Unless African governments take urgent measures to redistribute wealth, the gap between rich and poor throughout the continent will develop into rigid class differences that are impossible to bridge, according to a report by the International Labor Organization.

Echoing recent warnings by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Bank, the report predicts that much of sub-Saharan Africa faces several years of food shortages and negative growth rates unless steps are taken to arrest what it terms "the trend toward massive misery."

In an update of earlier estimates, it concludes that far more than half of all African households lack the means to purchase adequate food, shelter, health and education. Between 1960 and 1976, it says, per capita income either declined or stagnated in 14 African countries. Even in such countries as Kenya and Zambia, the report says, the real income of the poor has declined and their numbers have increased. The distribution of wealth in those two countries, and in Gabon and Swaziland, it says, is among the most unequal in the world.

The report goes on to warn that food production is falling steadily behind population growth — a point made recently by Edouard Saouma, director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization. In a speech before the UN Economic and Social Council in Geneva, Mr. Saouma said 25 countries across central Africa faced "localized famine." He said this had been aggravated by swarms of locusts breeding in Nigeria; the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia; and the continuing unrest in Uganda.

In contrast, the ILO report finds that African industry grew at a healthy 5 percent annual rate in the early 1970s. But it also says industry is geared to the production of luxury goods for a "bureaucratic elite," rather than to the basic needs of the poor.

"Nearly two decades after the end of formal colonial domination, one finds that the mechanisms and processes that generated poverty during the colonial era are still very much a hallmark of the African scene," the report says.

These trends, it adds, have often been accentuated by international aid. One ILO study has found that only 11 percent of the development aid given to Kenya in 1976 was likely to benefit its poorest citizens, and that only a third was geared to rural development.

The report concludes that the poor are locked into a vicious circle: unable to improve their lot because they are denied education, credit or land, and prevented from taking advantage of new technology, such as the "miracle seeds" of the so-called green revolution.

W. German Poll Finds 43% Back Neutralist Policy

BONN, Aug. 19 (Reuters) — Forty-three percent of West Germany's citizens would prefer a neutral foreign policy between the United States and the Soviet Union, an opinion poll published today indicated.

The Emnid Institute's poll also showed, however, that 52 percent favored continued close political ties with the United States. Only 4 percent wanted a foreign policy based on the Soviet Union.

Supporters of the ruling Social Democratic Party favored a neutral course by a thin majority of 2 percent, while supporters of the opposition Christian Democrats and Christian Social Union supported a Western-oriented policy by almost two to one, the report said.

A spokesman for the Christian Democrats said the poll is a result of the government's neutralist foreign policy of the past 10 years.

Swedish Alarm Rises Over Alcohol's Toll

By R.W. Apple Jr.

STOCKHOLM (NYT) — Alcoholism has replaced nuclear power as the main focus of social debate in this Scandinavian nation.

Placards on buses and taxis warn parents not to buy alcoholic drinks for their children, unions are at work on plans to reduce the number of workdays lost through drunkenness, and a whole range of new restrictions on liquor sales are under discussion in the Stockholm newspapers and in the Riksdag (parliament).

The question of alcoholism has arisen often in Sweden; this country, in keeping with its deep concern over the quality of its citizens' lives, has probably studied the question more thoroughly than any other. But the current discussion, says Nils Magnusson, the ranking expert on the subject at the Health and Social Affairs Ministry, "is broader and deeper than ever before."

One reason for the increased interest, Mr. Magnusson believes, is that a change in policy in 1977 reduced the number of arrests for drunkenness. Since then the public has seen more people, particularly young people, staggering through the streets.

Those campaigning for ways to reduce alcohol consumption have suggested that the operating hours of liquor stores be reduced and that each purchase be recorded by computer so that those buying unusually large quantities of spirits, and possibly giving or selling some of them to minors, can be identified. They have also urged that a limit be placed on the sales of tax-free liquor on the ferries between Sweden and Finland, on which 4.6 million passengers bought no less than 2.9 million quarts of wines and spirits last year.

Harry Schein, a writer and politician, thinks the renewed campaign against alcoholism is part of a changing social climate in Sweden, which he describes as "the new moralism."

"Sweden led the way in the evolution of the permissive society," Mr. Schein said. "Now there is a reaction, and people are complaining about porno clubs and prostitution and booze. They say it's the fault of society that people drink too much. In this country everything is the fault of society. The Greeks made Dionysus a god, but in Sweden drink is a symptom of social illness."

From 1917 to 1955 Sweden had an alcohol rationing system, with a system of quotas. Married men over 30 were entitled to about four quarts a month; single women were restricted to about a quart every three months. That was finally abandoned when it was shown that three of four persons arrested for public drunkenness had obtained their liquor illegally.

In 1977 the sale of medium beer — 3.6 percent alcohol by weight — was restricted to state liquor stores in an attempt to keep it out of the hands of those under 20. Taxes on alcohol have steadily been raised, with rates highest for the strongest drinks. After a 12-percent increase in October, the price of a bottle of Cutty Sark whisky stands at $23.41.

Sweden is not one of the world's great per capita consumers of alcohol. According to figures compiled in 1978, France led the world with a consumption of 16.9 quarts of pure alcohol per person per year, with Sweden 28th at 5.9 quarts. The United States stood 19th at 9 quarts.

"But we have different drinking habits from the French and the Italians," says Christer Karlsson of the National Board of Health and Welfare. "We have always taken a lot of strong liquor in short bursts — drinking to get drunk. Then when we started to travel in the 1950s and 1960s we developed the habit of drinking wine and a kind of English or German pub culture. What we now have is beer and wine drinking during the week and drinking hard stuff to get drunk on Friday and Saturday."

The result of Swedish drinking habits is not an epidemic of alcoholism-related diseases like cirrhosis of the liver, as in France, but a high social cost. Mr. Magnusson, who estimates that as many as 300,000 of Sweden's 8.3 million people are alcoholics, said that the toll in broken homes, abused children and shattered careers was enormous. One study puts the cost of government social and health programs at $5.6 billion a year, and some people's working lives are ended well before their 25th birthdays.

Campaigners against alcohol have a strong political base in Sweden. At least three Cabinet ministers are teetotalers, as are about 20 percent of the members of parliament.

Familiar Pattern to Strikes in Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

within the Soviet bloc, and perhaps they do constitute a plausible element.

After all, there are meat shortages and consumer price rises these days in other Communist countries that have not provoked mass factory strikes. Also, there have been spontaneous strikes in other East European countries that did not lead to national crises, as is almost always the case in Poland.

A key piece in the Polish puzzle may be found in the repetition of the strikes in areas that were formerly held by Germany and which only reacquired their Polish identity during the great transfers of territory and populations resulting from World War II.

Poles had been practically driven out of Gdansk-Danzig, Szczecin-Stettin, Poznan-Posen and Slupsk-Stolph during centuries of German rule. The resettlement of those vacated Western Territories, as the Poles call them, during the last 35 years has been a work of national accomplishment and pride. But it also created large urban concentrations that lacked the social cohesion and deep roots of older Polish communities.

Shallow Roots

The restive workers of these cities and their huge factory complexes demonstrated strong solidarity with their fellow workers, but apparently felt less identification with the rest of their communities.

Less rooted they may be, but the Poles of the Western Territories, many having started life from scratch after being torn out of ancestral lands far to the East that had fallen as war spoils to the Soviet Union, also proved to be among the most dynamic and energetic of Poland's 35 million people.

That may also explain why the coal miners of the south, the textile workers of Lodz and the white collar employees of Warsaw have failed so far to join in the general strikes of the Gdansk region, although many of those in the South earn less than the workers of the North.

There remains the question that causes Communist backs to shiver: whether the striking workers seek or are obtaining an alliance of Polish students, professors, artists and journalists — the so-called intelligensia. Such an alliance, however temporary, caused the Hungarian situations to spiral out of control in 1956.

Warsaw's small but active dissident community has functioned throughout the latest strikes as a courier for worker demands, conveying them principally to the Western press. It is not clear how many of the demands originated with the strikers or how many from the dissidents. Conceivably the call for abolition of censorship did not come from the shipyards.

Still, the dissidents who have gathered in the Committee for the Defense of Workers since 1976 and in the Movement for the Defense of Human and Civil Rights since 1977 have posed as often as they could as spokesmen for the strikers.

Polish Workers Defy State; Strikes Spread Near Baltic

(Continued from Page 1)

spokesman, Miroslaw Wojciechowski, director of the Interpress Information Agency, said he had no information on troop movements and denied that there was any plan to dislodge the strikers by force. The authorities preferred to wait out the strikers, and perhaps eat away at their support by negotiating separate wage agreements with individual factories, he seemed to suggest.

In his speech, Mr. Gierek significantly appeared to assume some personal blame for the crisis when he referred to "mistakes in economic policy." This was taken as a reference to the country's heavy borrowing in the early 1970s, a hallmark of his leadership that has led to heavy indebtness.

In the streets of Gdansk, where every factory in sight — even a metal junkyard — flies the defiant national banner and where blue-clad workers sit atop gate posts like watchtower guards, the handful of police to be seen downtown are mostly women.

Inside the shipyards, there was certainly no sense that a confrontation was imminent. Instead, strike organizers worried about collecting money for food, distributing free milk, and getting their views across to the public outside.

The proceedings inside the hall were broadcast throughout the yard. They included speeches and debates about which enterprises — electrical power, water, health services — were essential to public safety and so should continue.

Presiding, with a gravely voice, as chairman was Lech Walesa, a long time shipyard worker and political activist. Mr. Walesa was fired after riots in 1976 but joined the latest protest and ended up at its head.

One issue that is emerging as a potential stumbling block is the question of free trade unions. An important demand of the strikers is that they be allowed to form their own organizations, as opposed to the officially sanctioned unions. Mr. Wojciechowski, the Interpress director, made it clear that the government considers this a "political" demand and one that cannot be discussed.

Some of the demands are economic, including calls for wage increases, an end to so called "dollar" shops where only foreign currency is used for luxury goods, and increased meat supply.

Russia Ends Silence

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (Reuters) — Official Soviet media tonight broke their silence on Poland's labor unrest, reporting a summary of Mr. Gierek's television address 24 hours after it was broadcast.

The day's delay in reporting the speech appeared to reflect uncertainty in Moscow about how to treat the news for a domestic audience.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

90 Iranians Die in Accidental Dynamite Bla

TEHRAN, Aug. 19 (Reuters) — Ninety persons were killed and at le 38 injured last night, when dynamite intended for road building blew up a house in a southern Iranian village, state radio reported today.

The blast occurred in the village of Deh Bozorg, about 80 kilometers miles) from the Gach Saran oil fields, where a building contractor h stored the explosives in a private house.

Officials said that the contractor had started some welding work on door of the house and that a spark from the welding set fire to some ca and trees, with the blaze then spreading to the dynamite.

Polish Trains Crash Head-On; 62 Killed

WARSAW, Aug. 19 (AP) — A freight train passed a red warning ligh and slammed head-on into a passenger train outside Torun in northern Poland today, killing 62 passengers and injuring many others, the Polish news agency said.

The agency said the engineer probably was asleep and missed a red warning light. The locomotive and first two cars of the passenger train were severely damaged. It said the train left Bydgoszcz shortly before the accident and was bound for the central Polish city of Lodz.

The report gave no specific number of injured. Some public transport has been seriously disrupted by the strike in the Gdansk area, but inter-city rail lines had been reported unaffected.

Curfew Is Extended to 5th Town in India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 19 (Reuters) — A curfew was imposed on another northern Indian town today following violent religious riots in which 122 persons were killed, but the area was generally calm.

With four towns already under indefinite curfew in Uttar Pradesh, authorities imposed a curfew on Allahabad, about 500 kilometers (300 miles) southeast of Moradabad, where rioting flared last Wednesday after pigs, regarded as unclean by Moslems, were reported to have been seen near a mosque.

More than 2,500 persons were reported to have been arrested in Uttar Pradesh in connection with the violence.

Papuan New Guinea Troops Patrol Vanuatu

VILA, Vanuatu, Aug. 19 (Reuters) — Papua New Guinean troops today struck a major blow against a secessionist rebellion on the South Pacific island of Espiritu Santo, rounding up 50 people, most of them foreigners.

Vanuatu government spokesman John Beasant said at a news conference the arrests were made during looting overnight and early today, at a cordon of roadblocks around Santo's main town of Luganville and when a patrol boat stopped and took five vessels into custody. Most of those arrested were foreigners and would be deported, he said.

The British and French arrested no rebels during their four week stay in Luganville and today's rapid action was a major coup for the Pupua New Guineans. Mr. Beasant said rebel leader Jimmy Stevens was not among those arrested.

Zimbabwe Minister Released on $81,000 Bail

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 19 (WP) — Zimbabwe Minister of Manpower Development and Planning Edgar Tekere, who is charged with the murder of a white farmer, was released from jail today on $81,000 bail following an assurance to law enforcement authorities from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that Mr. Tekere would stand trial.

The judge also imposed five restrictions on Mr. Tekere while he awaits trial. He must surrender his passport, remain within a 12-mile radius of Salisbury central post office, not possess a firearm or explosive nor communicate with any state witness nor speak to the press. The judge also ordered that the bail not come from government funds.

The state did not oppose Mr. Tekere's second bail application today in Salisbury in view of Mr. Mugabe's verbal pledge. Mr. Tekere's first attempt to seek release on bail was refused on Aug. 7 because the judge feared he would not appear for his trial or might interfere with police investigations of the crime.

Diplomats Report Kosygin Is Gravely Ill



UPI

Alexei Kosygin

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (UPI) — Diplomats say Alexei Kosygin, 76, chairman of the Council of Ministers and the No. 2 man in the Soviet hierarchy, is gravely ill.

There has been no official announcement, but the Soviet Foreign Ministry canceled the Moscow visit of Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew only three days after "final arrangements," diplomats said. "The language used in the messages was the type normally reserved for obituaries," said one diplomat who is familiar with the incident.

Tass yesterday reinforced the concern about Mr. Kosygin's health with a report of a regular meeting of the Council of Ministers chaired by his deputy, Nikolai Tikhonov. Mr. Kosygin's health was the subject of speculation when he was out of the public eye recently but this is the first time there has been any indirect confirmation of illness.

Growing Violence Chills Political Climate in Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment and that "black" and "red" terrorists — neo-Fascists and ultraleftists — have at times been backed and financed by the same people.

President Sandro Pertini and Moro's widow have publicly suggested that the Red Brigades were helped by government insiders. Italians ask how else it could be that two years after Moro's death, little light has been shed on the circumstances of his abduction and murder, and that despite 600 arrests, no one has been brought to trial.

Similarly, a long-standing parliamentary commission to investigate charges against Michele Sindona, the convicted financier, has not functioned. Magistrates concerned with the case have blamed Sindona-connected Mafia members for at least four murders in the last year. The victims — including Gaetano Costa in Palermo this month — were officials investigating Sindona's political and Mafia connections.

Italians, perhaps understandably, would like to blame mysterious foreign forces in such cases. Pietro Longo, head of the Social Democratic Party, called the Bologna crime too awful to have been committed by Italians. Corriere della Sera, the Milan daily, quoted Libyan exiles in Italy as alleging that Col. Moamer Qadhafi had 170 paid assassins in Italy and was training Communist and neo-Fascist terrorists in camps run by European and American mercenaries, including graduates of the CIA.

No serious observer, however, believes that the violence has a single foreign source. But many Italians agree with Giorgio Bocca, who often writes about terrorism, that terrorists of all colors are so well-equipped and well-organized as to suggest support from foreign secret services operating against each other.

Bonn Envoy to Moscow

BONN, Aug. 19 (AP) — Andreas Meyer-Landrut, 51, chief of the Third World section in the West German Foreign Ministry, will become Bonn's ambassador to the Soviet Union in October, the ministry said today.

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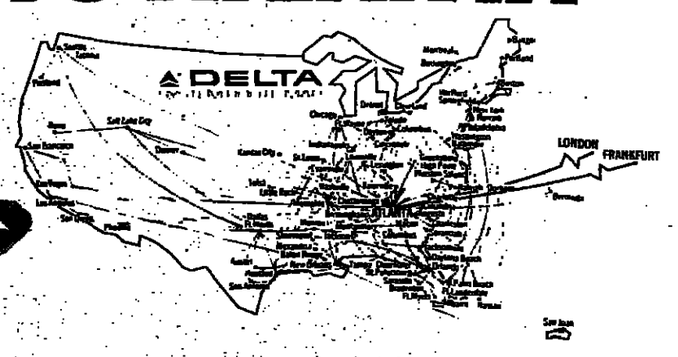
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Europeans 'Turned Off' by Reagan, Carter

By Don Cook

PARIS, Aug. 19 (LAT) — A recent issue of the satirical French weekly Le Canard Enchaine carries a cartoon of the two principal American presidential candidates, with a cutaway view of their heads. Republican Ronald Reagan's head is empty, and President Carter's contains a peanut.

In London, the weekly Spectator recently printed an exasperated editorial on the American political scene headlined, "What a Choice."

The Nouvel Observateur in Paris said that Mr. Reagan "is in the last resort of nostalgia — nostalgia for the times when neither the Kremlin nor the ayatollahs were cocking a snoot at America. Nostalgia for the grand era of Hollywood when Ronnie played the good guys in naive films."

Ever since World War II, American presidential elections have generated great interest in Europe, and even a sense of involvement in the choice. But this time Europeans seem to be inspired by neither the candidates nor the campaign.

But a deeper and more serious aspect of this "turned off" attitude is a general feeling that the United States is in decline, with neither candidate offering any clear hope of restoring prestige and effectiveness to the White House.

Europeans Worried

Since the fate of Europe is still entwined with what happens in the United States, this is a matter of concern among European leaders. Since there is nothing that they can do about the election, the prevailing attitude seems to be expressed in shrug of the shoulders and a worried shaking of heads.

Mr. Carter, after more than three years in the White House, is a familiar figure to Europeans. But Mr. Reagan apparently has made little effort to make himself better known outside the United States, either through direct contact or through interviews with foreign journalists. The little that has been written about Mr. Reagan in the European press consists largely of cliches about the actor-turned-politician.

An exception has been provided by Peter Jenkins of The Guardian in London, a former Washington correspondent who spent three weeks covering the primary elections in the United States, talking with campaign managers and political figures in the various camps.

"In past campaigns, Reagan's opponents have invariably overestimated his vulnerability to attack," Mr. Jenkins writes. "To East Coasters, and still more to Europeans, he may seem like a trigger-happy know-nothing from way out West, but that is not how he seems to Middle America. His amiability makes a reassuring impression on television. What he says doesn't sound at all extreme to a great many Americans, and his record as a two-term governor of California, although not all that it is now cracked up to be, compares favorably with Carter's record in the White House.

"Meanwhile, Reagan is the beneficiary of a rightward shift which has been going on since Goldwater captured control of the Republican Party from the Eastern establishment in 1964. Today, with the United States no longer No. 1 in the world and the economy seemingly in decline, Reagan is much more in the mainstream of American opinion..."

'Plainly Possible'

Mr. Jenkins concludes that, "although it is foolish to predict that Reagan will be the next president of the United States, it is plainly possible — and more possible than most European opinion seems to think."

If Mr. Reagan does become president, he says, then "his California record suggests that his conservative reputation has more to do with what he went on saying than what he was actually able to do."

The Spectator in London, echoing a sentiment heard almost everywhere in Europe, said:

"By no stretch of anybody's intelligent and informed imagination can the choice the American electoral system has ended up offering the American electorate be regarded as inspired, generous, broad or satisfactory. Since unavoidably the president of the United States remains the leader of the Western alliance, we in Britain and in Europe cannot but express our misgivings as we look askance and almost aghast at the leader the American electorate will give us in November. Carter or Reagan — what a choice."

'Nothing's Fair'

Of Mr. Reagan, the Spectator said:

"If a peanut farmer from Georgia can make it to the White House and use his ancient mother as envoy extraordinary, there is no reason why an aging ex-actor who calls his wife Mummy should not succeed him. Just as it was unfair to characterize Carter as a peanut farmer, so it is to talk of Reagan as the cowboy from the B-movies. But all's fair in love and war and nothing's fair in politics at the top. And anyway, the man is an actor, with a way of looking very lost when he forgets or fluffs his lines.

"His age may be no bad thing. He has been around and he looks it. He shares with Carter a moral fervor we could do without, but may well have a more accurate sense of his own limitations. His Republicanism should instruct him in the limitations of presidential power. His speechwriters make more sense than Carter's. This is what it may come down to, but there is time enough, after the conventions and the campaign, to see who will look best in November — and to hope that whichever of the two he be, he will wear not too badly in the four years ahead."



United Press International

George Bush, the Republican vice presidential candidate, met Premier Zenko Suzuki of Japan yesterday on a visit to Tokyo.

Reagan Asserts U.S. Must Compete With Russia in Arms Race

By Howell Raines

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 (NYT) — Ronald Reagan told the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention here yesterday that the United States must either compete in an arms race with the Soviet Union or face the "unacceptable choice" between surrender and defeat.

The Republican presidential nominee came to the convention to acknowledge his endorsement by the nine-member Political Action Committee that was formed last year to decide such matters for the 1.9 million VFW members. It was the first endorsement in the group's 81 years.

Mr. Reagan's speech to 5,000 delegates was his first since the Democratic National Convention, and it opened a campaign swing designed to explain the military policies that President Carter and other speakers at last week's convention attacked as a threat to world peace.

Declaring that peace is his "No. 1 priority," Mr. Reagan added: "But it must not be peace at any price. It must not be a peace of humiliation and gradual surrender."

Mr. Reagan ridiculed Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's warning that his election would lead to an all-out arms race. "I have a message for him," Mr. Reagan said. "We're already in an arms race, but only the Soviets are racing. They are outspending us in the military field by 50 percent, and more than double, sometimes triple on their strategic forces."

"Our best hope of persuading them to live in peace is to convince them they cannot win a war," Mr. Reagan said.

'Margin of Safety'

Through a policy of "weakness, inconsistency, vacillation and bluff," he said, the Carter administration is destroying the U.S. "margin of safety" in national defense.

Reagan aides had billed this as a new defense policy speech, even though its theme remained Mr. Reagan's familiar peace-through-strength argument. But the speech did contain blunter language, a strong tribute to Vietnam veterans, and a more detailed account of the candidate's view of the Russians than he usually offers.

The Carter administration, Mr. Reagan said, is "totally oblivious" to the grand design of Soviet strategy in this decade.

Moscow's four main goals, he said, are the isolation of the United States from its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; the expansion of Soviet influence in the Gulf and southwest Asia; the encirclement and neutralization of China; and the fomenting of revolution in the Caribbean.

"The Soviets want peace and victory," he said. "They seek a superiority of military strength that, in the event of a confrontation, would leave us with an unacceptable choice between surrender or a conflict and defeat."

Mr. Reagan asserted that the Carter administration is involved in "one-sided" arms-control negotiations, cutting defense spending while the Russians carry out "the greatest military buildup in the history of mankind."

"I have repeatedly stated that I would be willing to negotiate an honest, verifiable reduction in nuclear weapons by both our countries to the point that neither of us represented a threat to the other," he said to strong applause. "I cannot, however, agree to any treaty, including the SALT-2 treaty, which, in effect, legitimizes the continuation of a one-sided nuclear arms buildup."

Mr. Reagan also criticized what he called the Vietnam syndrome, which he said has made Americans timid and apologetic for their opposition to aggression.

In receiving the VFW endorsement, Mr. Reagan benefited from a set of political circumstances that go beyond his conservative views and his pledge to increase health, disability and GI Bill benefits. The VFW reversed its ban on political endorsements because of concern that congressmen now care little for veterans' issues, said James Edwards, the editor of the VFW Magazine. And, he added, "in the case of Carter, they don't like the guy."

North Korean Comment

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (UPI) — North Korea condemned President Carter and Mr. Reagan today for including the issue of Korea on their election platforms.

Rodong Sinmum, the official Workers' Party newspaper, said the candidates are using the Korea issue "in an attempt to perpetuate the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea under the name of fulfillment of 'security commitments.' "

"The Korean question, an internal affair of our country, has nothing to do with the U.S. presidential elections," the newspaper said in a commentary distributed by the Korean Central News Agency and monitored in Tokyo.

Honecker to Vienna

VIENNA, Aug. 19 (AP) — Erich Honecker, the East German head of state, will visit Vienna in November, his first official travel to a West European country.

Measure to Protect Alaskan Wilderness Passes Senate; House Action Expected

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — The Senate today passed the Alaskan-lands bill by an overwhelming 78-14 vote and sent to the House legislation that could end two decades of conflict over development vs. preservation on 100-million acres of icy wilderness.

The House has passed two such bills before, including one last year that would protect 125-million acres, a measure conservationists prefer. Passage of the Senate's version was little more than a formality following yesterday's vote ending the filibuster of Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska.

House leaders are under strong pressure to accept the Senate measure to avoid another filibuster. But Rep. John Seiberling, chairman of the Interior Committee's public lands subcommittee, said, "We're not about to take the Senate bill without an effort to get something more."

In particular, he said the Senate compromise offers protection from oil and gas development to some 10-million fewer acres by denying them wilderness designation. He said it also provides too much timber development and the corridors for wild and scenic rivers are too narrow.

But Rep. Seiberling said he agreed with Sen. Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., author of the Senate bill adopted today, that there is a 95 percent chance that legislation will be enacted this year which would more than double America's major conservation holdings.

Charles Clusen, head of the umbrella group of environmentalists lobbying on the issue, called the Senate bill a great victory, but he said the measure still has some inadequacies. Cecil Andrus, secretary of the interior, also argued that the bill could be improved, but he said if the House passes this version, President Carter will sign it.

The Tsongas proposal was introduced last month to move away from a more development-oriented bill offered by the Senate Energy Committee, a measure that had won the support of the Alaskan government.

Both versions had been filibustered by Sen. Gravel, a Democrat who faces a tough primary next week. His parliamentary tactics produced a sharp vote for cloture, rarely invoked on the first try in the Senate, that included the ballots of Republicans such as Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

Passage of legislation protecting a major part of the Alaskan wilderness from oil, gas, mineral and timber development has been a top environmentalist objective in recent years. When the Senate last failed to pass a bill in 1978, Mr. Carter put 110 million acres outside the state's reach by executive action, but said a legislative solution was "the highest environmental priority of my administration."

California Bill Passes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (LAT) — A sweeping 3.5-million acres of unspoiled California land stretching from the Oregon border to the San Bernardino mountains would be preserved as wilderness under a bill passed yesterday by voice vote in the House.

The timber industry, which fought the measure, still hopes to persuade Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., to pare it back before expected Senate passage this fall.

The House bill, sponsored by Rep. Phillip Burton, D-Calif., is thought to be second in terms of acreage to any wilderness bill except Alaska.

The Burton measure would prohibit timber-cutting, new mining, road-building or further development of 3.5 percent of California's land, including inland forests, mountains and lakes.

The bill would add 23,000 acres to Yosemite and Sequoia-Kings Canyon national parks and would create two major new wilderness areas — the 500,000-acre Trinity Alps and the 100,000-acre Siskiyou Wilderness, both in northern California.

Miners' Families Settle U.S. Case

COVINGTON, Ky., Aug. 19 (NYT) — The owners of an eastern Kentucky coal mine where 26 men died in two underground explosions in 1976 have agreed to an out-of-court settlement that lawyers said could bring $10 million to $12 million in damages to 35 of the survivors of the dead miners.

The settlement, which was reached during the weekend, is believed by the widows' lawyers to be the largest ever made in the industry.

The agreement with the Blue Diamond Coal Co. of Knoxville, Tenn., whose subsidiary owns the Scotia mine in Letcher County, Ky., where the disaster occurred, was reached just before a civil suit was to come to trial.

China, Before Bush Visit, Assails Reagan on Taiwan

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Aug. 19 (WP) — China attacked Ronald Reagan today for his renewed support of official U.S.-Taiwan relations and demanded that his Republican running mate, George Bush, clarify his China stand during a visit here.

The Chinese statement, carried in a commentary in the official People's Daily, put unusual pressure on Mr. Bush, who is due in Peking tomorrow, to dispute Mr. Reagan, or defend him and risk further Chinese anger.

[In Tokyo, Mr. Bush said today that Mr. Reagan would not pursue a two-China policy if elected, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Reagan's policy, he asserted, "is eminently sensible, and continued good relations with the People's Republic of China are a part of it." He pointed out that legislation passed by Congress after the restoration of U.S. ties with Peking specifies that relations with Taipei are to be non-governmental.]

The Chinese statement called Mr. Reagan's renewed support for official ties with Taiwan, expressed at a press conference Saturday in Los Angeles marking Mr. Bush's departure, part of a "bankrupt" policy and "sheer deception."

The statement noted that Mr. Bush said the Taiwan issue was "not going to be the subject matter" of his talks here, which he said would focus on worldwide security and trade. "However," the statement said, "since Reagan has made successive frivolous remarks on the Taiwan issue, how could Bush, as Reagan's running mate, possibly evade the issue and refrain from giving the necessary clarification?"

The Chinese reacted sharply in June after Mr. Reagan spoke of his support for some return to official U.S. relations with Taiwan, which were severed when the Carter administration recognized Peking. Mr. Reagan's foreign policy adviser, Richard Allen, then appeared to soften his candidate's stand, telling reporters that the candidate "would not anticipate any change whatever in the present status of our relations with China."

The Republican platform also avoided mention of renewed official ties with Taiwan, which is now served by an American Institute staffed by temporarily retired U.S. State Department officials.

In Tokyo, Mr. Allen, who is traveling with Mr. Bush, said Mr. Reagan did not want to re-establish diplomatic relations with Taiwan. Diplomats in Peking say, however, that what Mr. Reagan appears to be suggesting — the establishment of a U.S. liaison office in Taiwan — would still be considered by the Chinese to be an unexcusable violation of their agreement with Washington and lead Peking to slow trade and other contacts with the United States.

The Chinese commentary said: "Ronald Reagan tried in his remarks to convince people that the United States can establish 'official' relations with Taiwan while continuing friendly relations with the People's Republic of China. This is sheer deception; as it is known to all, the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States was based on the principle of U.S. recognition of the irrefutable fact that there is only one China and Taiwan is its integral part."

It added: "The restoration of 'official' relations with Taiwan today would in fact resuscitate the plot of creating 'two Chinas' that has gone bankrupt long ago. It is evident that this would in essence destroy the basic principle of the normalization of U.S.-China relations and surely affect normalization."

U.S. Senate Panel Favors Tax-Cut Bill This Session

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (NYT) — Acting swiftly and with a show of bipartisan cooperation, the Senate Finance Committee began drafting a bill yesterday to reduce 1981 taxes by $25 billion to $30 billion.

The committee's chairman, Sen. Russell Long, D-La., predicted Congress would pass such a bill this year — after the Nov. 4 elections if not before — and that President Carter would sign it.

A senior Democrat on the committee, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, introduced a package of tax incentives for investment as a substitute for a business-backed depreciation bill that he had sponsored and the administration had opposed. It appeared that the new bill satisfied the Treasury Department's objections to the earlier measure and that it could be a basis for negotiation between Congress and the White House.

Late yesterday, Sen. Bentsen announced that he had secured the co-sponsorship of an important Republican on the committee, John Danforth of Missouri, and of four Democratic members.

Recommended Range

The committee needed less than two hours to decide, 11-1, that it wanted to draft a bill for enactment this year to reduce personal and business tax liabilities as of next Jan. 1. The reduction would be $25 billion to $30 billion, a range recommended by the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation.

Six Democrats and five Republicans voted for the proposal. The lone dissenter was Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore.

Now the committee will turn to such questions as how to divide the tax relief between business and individuals and precisely what form the relief, including investment incentives, should take. These questions are likely to provoke more controversy than did yesterday's session.

The committee's inclination to legislate now came as no surprise, but yesterday's developments increased the possibility that the Carter administration will be forced to take specific positions on tax reduction before Election Day.

Mr. Carter and the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., have said that Congress should not legislate tax reduction in a pre-election atmosphere, although both have acknowledged that there should be some scaling back of rise in the federal tax burden that would occur in 1981 under present law.

Approval Predicted

Sen. Long predicted that the Senate would pass his committee's bill. He suggested that such action would spur the House, and that Mr. Carter's present opposition should not be regarded as immutable.

Sen. Bentsen's bill marked his formal abandonment of the so-called 10-5-3 bill to permit tax write-offs for all buildings over 10 years, for equipment over five years and for vehicles over three years. Instead, Sen. Bentsen proposed four categories for equipment — two, four, seven or 10 years — and 20-year write-offs for buildings.

In addition, his bill would grant investment tax credits of 25 percent for rehabilitation of commercial and industrial buildings, a provision that he said would help to revitalize older industrial centers like New York and Ohio while preventing an exodus to Sun Belt states like Texas.

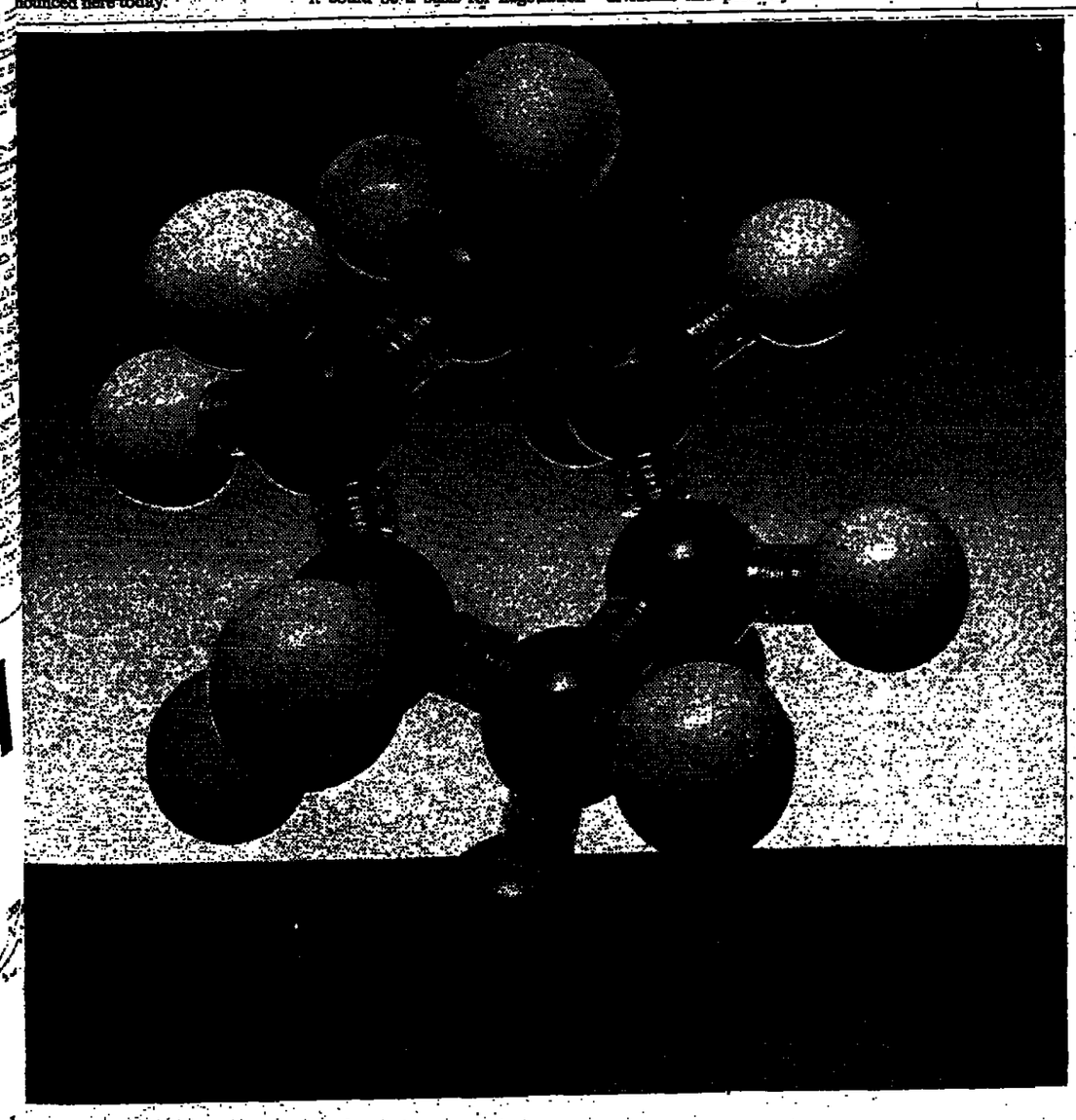
A fourth provision would let a small business write off in one year its first $50,000 of investments in equipment, avoiding what Sen. Bentsen called "burdensome depreciation calculations."

African Leaders to Meet

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 19 (AP) — Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire will meet in October to discuss border disputes, it was announced here today.

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False Hopes Doom Cuban Refugees in U.S.

By David Vidal

UNION CITY, N.J., Aug. 19 (NYT) — Last Saturday, two men who were perhaps 17 and 20 years old stopped at a travel agency here to ask what it would cost to get to Miami.

Such inquiries at his agency, which is on the main commercial artery in this community that the Cuban-American migration rejuvenated in the 1960s, are usually routine. But these two young men said that they were refugees who had arrived only 15 days before, and they now seemed ready to head back to Cuba.

"They said they were here alone, and that they had a friend they wanted to see in Miami, but that they had no money," said the owner of the travel agency.

On Sunday, Jose Antonio Pablo Lugones and Hector Cacares Pinero, two Cuban refugees who said that they had come from Union City, were arrested at Miami International Airport just before boarding a flight from Miami to Key West. They had bottles of gasoline in their clothing and were seized amid stepped-up security after three hijackings the previous day, all of which were believed to have been committed by refugees disenchanted with the United States.

Mr. Pablo and Mr. Cacares are not well known to people who are in frequent contact with the Cuban-Americans in Union City, but the type of refugee they seem to represent is. The type has little professional or educational preparation for life in the United States but exaggerated expections of what this country is like and little patience for a slow beginning.

"They came with the wrong idea," said the travel agency owner. "They thought life here was easier."

At another business, a woman who gave her name only as Carmen and who said that she helped in the volunteer resettlement efforts in Union City last spring, said: "One can understand how they might want to go back. But they came with the wrong idea. They came looking for $8-an-hour jobs that don't exist."

Armando Fernandez went out of his way to help the refugees and was one of the leaders of the now defunct Cuba-Peru Committee, which helped the new arrivals.

He said that he had no time to talk about the refugees. "I am trying to get my business back on its feet," he said. His business went into bankruptcy, he said, because he had neglected it by traveling to Cuba and to Florida to help the refugees.

Clash of Ideas

Meanwhile, Julio Messer, who taught mathematics and physics in Cuba and now works as a machine operator in Newark, recounted his experiences in finding jobs for 700 refugees.

He said that he came here in 1972 and that at that time "people came thinking about the future but not the economy." Now, he said, "those who have come have come to a consumer society without caring about freedom." He added, "They want to earn $10 or $15 an hour, but these people will fail because they have crashed against themselves thinking that everything would be given to them."

"There are many here who don't want to be here and who were taken out of jail and told they were going to America," Mr. Messer said.

"It is too brusque a change," he said. "Many relatives told people that if they came here there would be no problem, but they didn't really expect them to come, and when they did they turned their backs on them because they could not maintain them."

He called one problem even more intractable. "The majority are under 30," he said of the new refugees, "and those who are 21 grew up entirely under a Communist system. You have to deprogram and program them all over again because logically many of these individuals cannot adapt to this system."

Cuba Arresting Hijackers

WASHINGTON, Aug 19 (UPI) — The Cuban government is arresting and apparently throwing in jail the refugees who have hijacked U.S. airliners to Cuba, a State Department spokesman said yesterday.

David Passage said that passengers aboard flights hijacked to Cuba report Cuban police have arrested all hijackers on arrival.

"The Cuban government no more encourages hijacking than we do and they have their own laws to deal with hijackers," the spokesman said.

Mr. Passage did not blame the Cuban government for the latest wave of aircraft hijackings. "I have seen nothing to suggest that the Cuban government sent any officials for the purpose of perpetrating anti-American acts or to embarrass the American government," he said.

U.S. Ash Found Harmless Now

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 19 (AP) — Volcanic ash from Mount St. Helens does not pose any short-term pulmonary harm, but it may be two years before the long-term effects can be predicted, a scientist has said.

Dr. Jagdish Laul, a senior researcher with Pacific Northwest Laboratory in Richland, Wash., told a symposium of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers on Sunday that the initial conclusion of a monthlong chemical and biological analysis is that the ash is not toxic or harmful to the human respiratory system.

However, Dr. Laul said that the ash contained 1 percent to 3 percent of crystalline silica, which can cause the lung disease silicosis, and that the long-term effects are unknown. Scientists may have to wait two years before making an accurate prediction, he said.

Ecuador Quake Kills 7

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 19 (Reuters) — Seven persons were killed and 52 injured in a strong earthquake which hit this Ecuadorean port city yesterday. The quake, measuring six to seven in the Mercali scale, was felt throughout the country and caused several buildings to collapse.



United Press International

Inspectors examine a bottle of cologne carried by a passenger at Miami International Airport as part of the increased security checks following the recent hijackings of U.S. planes to Cuba.

Federal Constitution Creates Flourishing Nigerian Democracy

By Pranay B. Gupte

LAGOS (NYT) — Eleven months after the inauguration of President Shehu Shagari and a U.S.-style constitutional system that ended 13 years of military rule, Nigeria is trying to ensure its success as Africa's biggest democracy.

Examples abound. No arrests may be made without warrants; gone are the days when suspects could be held for months without charges. The once-feared Nigerian Security Agency now treads warily when it comes to detention and interrogation.

The military appears to be receding from public view. In the weeks after the president's inauguration, there was widespread talk of "the military looking over Shagari's shoulders." There is little such talk these days.

Still, there are major hurdles. The question of revenue-sharing between the central and state governments has yet to be resolved, with the oil-producing regions muttering about not receiving adequate income from the $30-billion worth of crude they produce annually. Ethnic tensions remain among the more than 200 cultural and regional groups.

Despite repeated statements on economic development and the need for Nigeria to free itself from dependence on food imports, the Shagari administration has yet to fashion a stirring economic call to action, as a prominent Nigerian writer put it.

Everywhere in Nigeria these days democratic processes seem to be at work. Walls and lamp posts are covered with posters advertising positions adopted by the five major political parties: the president's National Party of Nigeria, the Nigeria People's Party, the Unity Party of Nigeria, the Great Nigeria People's Party and the People's Redemption Party. The 55-year-old president, a slight man who always wears the traditional long robe, is often caricatured, sometimes tastelessly.

"In Africa you can tell how free a society is from the contents of wall posters," said Festus Akinwale, a shipping clerk. "In the days of the military such posters didn't dare appear."

His comments were echoed by students at Lagos University and at colleges in the administrative capitals of Ibadan, Kano, Kaduna and Jos. Youths energetically take up political issues in campus debates. No one is spared from criticism, not even Mr. Shagari, even though he is generally well-regarded.

"Could you imagine Gen. Obasanjo permitting this kind of activity?" asked a political science professor at Lagos University, referring to the former head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo. "If freedom of speech is a main criterion of the health of a democracy, then Nigeria is the healthiest country in Africa today."

Assembly Debates

The 13 national newspapers reflect this freedom. Front-page headlines frequently highlight some political "crisis." But nowhere is the democratic process more lively than in the National Assembly building, which houses the 95-member Senate and the 449-member House of Representatives, whose members are drawn from the 19 states. And nowhere are the merits of the new U.S.-style democracy and its practicality in an ethnically diverse nation debated more vigorously than in the two chambers.

Sen. Sikuru Shitta-Bey, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a leader of the Unity Party of Nigeria, said, "This federal-style constitution is ideal for a country like Nigeria, which is so spread out and so ethnically and culturally diverse."

The National Party of Nigeria and the National People's Party may have discovered the consequences of unrealistic expectations. The National Party has only 36 seats in the Senate, and in order to ensure the passage of its ambitious social and economic programs it entered into a legislative accord with the People's Party, which has 16 senators. Together they control 52 of the 95 seats in the Senate and 245 of the 449 seats in the House.

This alliance was especially useful when Mr. Shagari, a member of the National Party, submitted the names of his Cabinet nominees to the Senate for approval. For the People's Party the alliance was useful because it brought promises from the Moslem-dominated National Party that Nigeria would continue to be a secular state, as spelled out in the constitution.

The People's Party also received assurances that it would be represented in the Cabinet, that more aid would be given to areas severely affected by the civil war over the Biafran secession a decade ago, and that special aid would be given to new states with economic problems.

Party Discipline

When a crucial vote came recently during the Senate debate on Mr. Shagari's $22-billion budget, however, key People's Party senators voted to trim $3 million for the operation of federal secretariats in the states. The money would have paid the salaries of "presidential liaison officers," who, according to People's Party dissidents, would have been National Party functionaries masquerading as federal officials.

Now there are some National Party officials who want the accord with the People's Party reviewed, and some have demanded that the People's Party exercise more control over its legislators. This has touched off further debate on the workings of a U.S.-style legislature.

"Our party leaders still have to learn," said a National Party official, "that under the American-style system you can't whip your legislators into party discipline on every issue. There will always be cross-voting."

The government says it wants to avoid repeating mistakes and asserts that it will concentrate on developing agriculture so that Nigeria can spend less than the $1 billion it spent last year to import food.

The government is also focusing on building schools — only a fifth of the 25 million school-age children can go to school — and on improving communications.

Growing Racial Friction, Moves by Klan Tarnish Canada's Image of Tolerance

By Les Whittington

OTTAWA, Aug. 19 (WP) — An assertive membership drive by the Ku Klux Klan, long dormant in Canada, is increasing fears that this country's relatively good race relations are being eroded by a growing black-white enmity that some think could lead to widespread racial violence.

Within the next few weeks, Canadian members of the U.S.-based white supremacy group plan to open the Klan's first Canadian office in Toronto, the country's largest city and scene in recent years of increasing racial clashes.

This will be the first step in an intended Canadian recruiting drive by the Klan, which reportedly has made large membership gains in the United States since the late 1970s.

The Toronto office will open in the face of vigorous protests from civic leaders, who see the Klan as a direct challenge to this country's image of tolerance toward the many ethnic minorities among Canada's 23 million population.

News of the Klan's intentions has jolted Canadians already worried that a large influx of nonwhite immigrants since the 1960s has produced a backlash among the predominantly white population.

A Klan spokesman in Toronto said the organization had more than 100 inquiries from people wanting to join since it became known earlier this summer that recruits were being sought.

"The reason for the increased interest is that Toronto is becoming more cosmopolitan, and the races do not mix well together and should be segregated as much as possible," the spokesman said in a telephone interview.

The group opposes nonwhite immigration into Canada and wants the government to pay nonwhites to return to their countries of origin. As support for this policy, Klan members cite the troubles they say have occurred in the United States — including looting and rioting — because of the mixing of races.

The Klan refuses to divulge membership figures, but it is believed to number about 500 in Canada. Besides Ontario, it is active in the western province of British Columbia.

To avoid the stigma that accompanies the Klan name, which most Canadians associate with a style of U.S. violence alien to themselves, the group has considered starting an auxiliary called the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

Canadians have reacted to the group's emergence in Toronto with dismay and anger. The Klan being in Toronto "is the saddest day in the history of race relations in the city," an official of the Ontario provincial government said. A Toronto civic leader said that he would do everything possible to run the white supremacists out of town.

The Klan had many chapters in Canada during its North American heyday in the 1920s, but has been largely unheard of since. Its re-emergence is one of many developments forcing Canadians to re-examine the long-held belief that their racial practices are superior to those of their U.S. neighbors.

Nonwhites across Canada are challenging the myth of tolerance with charges of bigotry and prejudice among the white population.

Racial unease has spread since the 1960s, when Canadian immigration policies, which favored whites, were altered to admit more immigrants from the Caribbean and Asia — including East Indians, Pakistanis and Chinese — among the 100,000 annual newcomers.

Different Tradition

In contrast to the historic melding of cultures in the United States, immigrants to Canada have prided themselves on their maintenance of traditional ways and values.

Until recently, this mixing of cultures and races has been achieved with remarkably little turmoil, but recent outbreaks between whites and some of Toronto's estimated 100,000 blacks have raised fears that the liberal tradition is giving way to an era of conflict. Some observers have even predicted serious racial conflict if relations are not improved.

Racial incidents in Ontario almost tripled in a recent year, according to a government study. The racial friction ranged from name-calling to physical attacks.

Much of the discrimination has been directed toward Toronto's South Asian communities, which have reacted with calls for protection — or retaliation. Toronto authorities have responded with a plan to increase youth employment, counter schoolyard racism, improve police relations with minorities and provide a telephone hot line so East Indian immigrants can report racial attacks immediately to authorities.

Government Asked to Explain Case Against Leftist

French Press Fights Editor's Expulsion

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Aug. 19 (IHT) — Efforts by the French government to expel a leftist Arab journalist, Afrique-Asie editor Simon Malley, have run into spreading press and political opposition.

Mr. Malley, whose residence permit was canceled last June, has managed to avoid apprehension by police, who under French law could deport him without a trial.

After protests from 25 Arab and African governments on behalf of Mr. Malley, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has come under attack by French politicians and commentators — including some who disagree ideologically with Afrique-Asie's editorial support for Moscow-backed movements in Africa — for what they see as a blow to press freedom in France. They criticize the government's failure to explain satisfactorily why Mr. Malley is being forced to leave France after 11 years of residence.

In a widely noticed comment about the Malley case, Jean Daniel, editor of Le Nouvel Observateur, wrote: "Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's confidants hint that Mr. Malley is a dubious character, but in fact he is perfectly straightforward: anti-Zionist, anti-American and pro-Soviet on many Third World issues. If the government wants to expel him, let the government openly explain why."

Breaking Official Silence

The French government, wrote Mr. Daniel, should make a special effort to demonstrate clearly that its action was justified, if only to show Mr. Malley that France respects human rights more than pro-Moscow governments do.

Breaking official silence on the case, Interior Minister Christian Bonnet said last week that Mr. Malley, an Egyptian-born journalist who is a naturalized U.S. citizen, violated "foreigners' obligation of self-restraint." But Mr. Bonnet, in replying to a parliamentary question, did not elaborate on why the government decided to act now against Mr. Malley.

French officials privately concede that the political repercussions of the Malley case are embarrassing. According to Le Monde, the adverse reaction in France and from African and Arab oil-supplying countries has prompted the French authorities to reconsider the police order for him to leave the country.

An Interior Ministry spokesman confirmed yesterday that no expulsion order against Mr. Malley has been signed. There are indications that police are avoiding a confrontation during the August vacation period. Although Mr. Malley is staying away from his home and office, French police know his whereabouts, according to an Afrique-Asie aide, who said that the editor has no intention of leaving France voluntarily or unless he is expelled.

In the latest show of Arab support for Mr. Malley, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, said that the expulsion of the editor would undermine France's prestige in the Arab world.

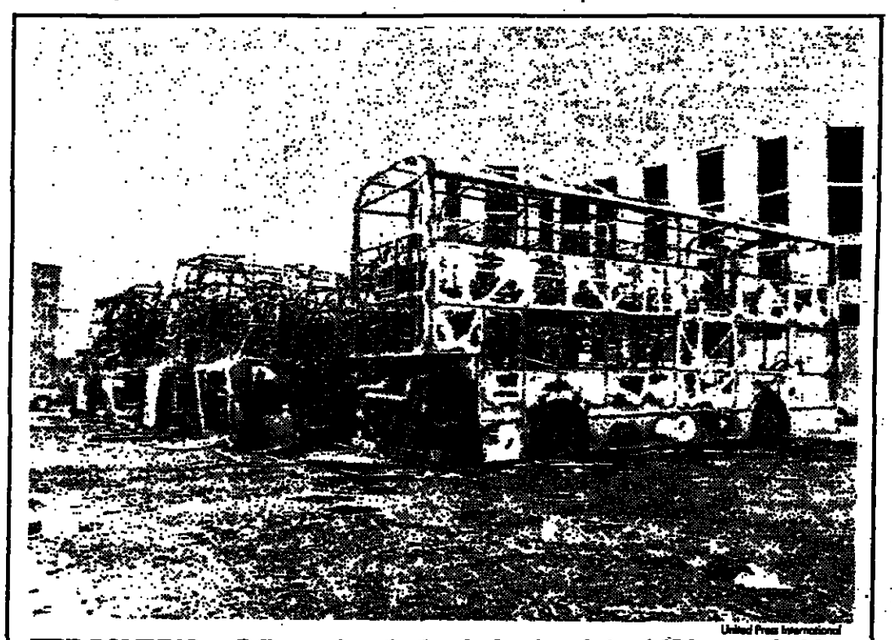
French newspapers have speculated that Mr. Malley is in trouble because pro-Western African leaders with close ties to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing have complained about Afrique-Asie's unfavorable reporting about their regimes, particularly Senegal and Gabon. Most of Afrique-Asie's apparent sources of revenue are radical Arab and African governments, which buy up most of the magazine's 100,000 circulation and place advertisements in it for state-owned corporations.

Le Canard Enchaine, the French satiric and investigative weekly, reported in its latest issue that Mr. Malley's residence permit was withdrawn shortly after Martin Kirsch, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's adviser on African affairs, visited Gabon, France's leading supplier of uranium.

Japan Says Russians Seize Fishing Vessel

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (UPI) — A Soviet patrol boat seized a 54-ton Japanese fishing vessel in the Sea of Japan and took it to the Russian port of Nakhodka, near Vladivostok, Japanese maritime officials said yesterday.

Officials said the incident on Sunday was reported by radio by another Japanese fishing vessel. They said the seized ship, which carried nine men, had a fishing license issued under a agreement between Japan and the Soviet Union.



United Press International

FIRE BOMBING — Police are investigating the burning of six of 15 buses parked in a depot of the Irish State Transport Company in Dublin. Police said the Irish Republican Army was responsible for the bombing of public facilities in the Irish Republic that has resulted in $1 million in damages. Until now, targets bombed by the IRA have been in Ulster.

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Elizabeth Stern Dies, Found Pill Link to Cancer

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 19 (UPI) — Dr. Elizabeth Stern, 64, who discovered that prolonged use of birth control pills can cause cervical cancer, died Aug. 9 of stomach cancer.

A University of California, Los Angeles, researcher, she devoted 30 years to the study of cervical cancer causes and concluded that steroids such as "the pill" could produce the disease in women who suffered an abnormal condition known as cervical dysplasia — changes in the epithelial lining.

Harold Adamson

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP) — Harold Adamson, 74, Broadway and Hollywood lyricist who wrote the words to such classic popular songs as "Time on My Hands," "Comin' in on a Wing and a Prayer" and "Everything I Have Is Yours," died Sunday.

Mr. Adamson began his career writing Hasty Pudding shows at Harvard. One of his early hits on Broadway was "Banjo Eyes" starring Eddie Cantor. His Hollywood scores included "The Great Ziegfeld," "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" and "An Affair to Remember."

French Get Vocal in the Summer of Their Discontent

(Continued from Page 1)

are almost evenly divided between left and right, was one of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's more fervent campaign promises, and his failure to make France a fairer country if not a richer one is a profound source of discontent among the economically disadvantaged.

Executives in France earn roughly 3.2 times more than unskilled laborers — the largest gap between the highest paid 10 percent of the work force and the lowest paid 10 percent of the work force in a Western industrial country. While salaries rose steadily in the period between 1950 and 1975 — after May, 1968, alone the minimum wage was increased by 34 percent — the gap has remained the same. A 1977 plan to raise salaries in the six lowest-paid job categories did little to close the gap.

Much of the current labor agitation is a reaction to what labor leaders perceive to be an offensive on the part the center-right government and the Employers' Association following the victory of the right in the 1978 legislative elections, which the left was originally predicted to win.

Right's 'Offensive'

Union leaders say they particularly resent recession-inspired attempts to reduce benefits obtained when the economy was flourishing. As evidence of the right's "offensive," CGT strike specialist Jacques Potavin lists the recent attempts to lower unemployment compensation, now 90 percent of a year's salary, to 80 percent and further after three months; the increasing use of part-time workers without contracts who can be fired at will, and the government's "Imigre Go Home" policy, which pays premiums to foreign workers who will return permanently to their homeland. ("They're trying to make it look as if unemployment is the migrants' fault," Mr. Potavin says.)

One reason behind what the unions perceive as an offensive from the right has been been the government's ability to exploit the disintegration of the left after its defeat in the 1978 elections.

Following the election, union membership — which at 20 percent of the work force is already one of the lowest in Western Europe — began to fall as workers lost faith in the ability of the left to get anything done.

For the first time in 15 years, membership in the Socialist-led CFDT is down by 2.8 percent, and the Communist-affiliated CGT is known to have lost members steadily since 1978, although it registered a slight increase in enrollment for the first six months of this year.

Only Gains

Only Force Ouvriere, the moderate anti-Communist union is actually expanding its enrollment in France today.

This dwindling membership and growing depoliticization has resulted in a major strategy shift on the part of the CFDT which has further accentuated its split with the CGT. French unions, unlike their counterparts in West Germany and the United States, have always had a "Utopia-first" attitude: "Change society, then worry about jobs and salaries." Now the CFDT is moving away from the position that nothing can be achieved by negotiating with the right — a position still militantly maintained by the Communist-led CGT — toward something CFDT spokesman Guy Lorant calls "reality therapy a la francaise." That translates as Utopia later, higher jobs and salaries now.

"This does not mean we have abandoned our long-range goal of 'another France,' " Mr. Lorant says. "But there is less rhetoric, more concrete action now. Dialogue instead of monologue. We hope to get our membership back up when workers see we are fighting to improve their lives."

But the greatest outcry from the unions has been over the increasing number of measures to limit strikes. The number of damage suits filed against the unions after strikes has risen dramatically in the past two years, labor leaders point out, and, they say, for the first time since the 1950s the government is taking sanctions against strikers. (Government sanctions against two electricity workers are the reason behind the CGT electricity strike order for September.)

Government proposals to limit the right to strike in nuclear power plants, electric companies and railroads have triggered an active national debate.

The CGT charges that the anti-strike proposals are a political maneuver to weaken its membership in the public services. The government argues that it has an obligation to provide service because public utilities and transportation are nationalized in France.

So far, the results of the strikes are only tentative. The government's biggest concession has been the abandonment of its health benefits cut. Not only will the French not have to pay more for health care, but, as of February, 1981, an extra 1-percent surcharge for Social Security benefits instituted a year ago will be done away with.

The unions have also managed to extract a guarantee from Mr. Giscard d'Estaing that the right to strike will not be tampered with.

Little headway, however, has been made on the unions' main priorities — higher salaries for the lowest paid, a minimum wage of 3,000 francs ($720) per month, and a shorter week. On July 1, the minimum wage was raised to 14 francs ($3.37) an hour from 13.66 ($3.28) instead of the 14.60 ($3.51) the unions have been demanding. The 2.4-percent increase is, as one union spokesman pointed out, "five centimes higher than inflation."

Work Week

At government insistence, the Employers' Association did reopen negotiations on working conditions that it had canceled because of the continuing strikes. The average French work week is still about 41 hours. The unions are demanding a 35-hour week and a 5th week of paid vacation without penalties for absenteeism, which accounts for 380 million lost-work days a year in France, 100 times more than the amount lost from strikes.

After a 12-hour session in July, the CGT flatly rejected the employers' concessions, which had been made in exchange for doing away with social legislation passed under the Front Populaire in 1936 that prevents employees from working on Sundays and women from working after 10 p.m. The CFDT and the other unions have agreed to talk again in the fall, but were described by a spokesmen as "disappointed.

"There is a refusal to negotiate and a centralization of decision-making not seen for a long time in France," says Mr. Potavin, summing up the union feeling of an increasingly tense social climate. "Before, the ministers had a certain margin of maneuver. We had the feeling we were talking even if they did apply the government policy.

"Now it's Giscard, Barre, Giscard, Barre. The democratic machinery doesn't function. So we have another kind of machinery — a *blaire*. The Employers' Association seems to think that the defeat of the left in 1978 means that the workers are powerless, that they can put anything over on us. But they're wrong. We intend to show them that in the fall."

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Associated Press
Eva Bleiker, Vreni Inderbitzing grapple into male bastion.

Women Wrestlers

The Schwingen Swiss

GENEVA (AP) — In a makeshift sawdust pit in the middle of a meadow in central Switzerland last weekend, women broke into what long has been a sport jealously reserved for men.

Nearly 10,000 spectators, most of them men, showed up in the mountain village of Aeschi to watch about 75 women demonstrate their skills in the rugged, centuries-old sport called *Schwingen*, or Swiss-style wrestling.

Amid shouts of encouragement and occasional bursts of laughter, woman faced woman in the sawdust pit, clutching each other at the shoulders or the pants, each looking for the opening at the critical moment to toss the other on her back.

The competitors ranged in age from 15 to 38, and in weight from 108 to 194 pounds. The eldest wrestler was quoted in a Zurich newspaper as saying that she entered the day before the competition without telling her husband.

The grappling — traditionally a revered demonstration of male strength, agility and quickness — ended with a late Sunday afternoon finale between Eva Bleiker, 17, and Vreni Inderbitzing, 31.

The women struggled for three minutes before Bleiker, who had begun training just a week before, threw her opponent to win the top prize, an 18-month-old cow. (When the competitors are men, the winner gets a bull.)

Cheers From Spectators and Press

Bleiker, sawdust clinging to her hair, was hoisted to the shoulders of cheering male spectators and carried from the pit in triumph.

Newspapers across the country were cheering as well. Some recognized that a bastion of male exclusivity had been breached. The French-language La Suisse of Geneva said it was "the meeting of the century between tons of prejudice and 75 women wrestlers. The women wrestlers won."

Noting the wide surprise that the wrestlers were not all burly and muscle-bound, the conservative Neue Zurcher Zeitung intoned, "The aesthetic feelings were not unduly strained."

Purists, however, were outraged. For some, the shock probably ran deeper than the national vote a decade ago to enfranchise women. The male *Schwinger* association said that its members who participated in setting up or running the women's event face disciplinary action.

An obvious target was the meet referee, Robert Zingg, a former prize-winning *Schwinger* himself. If he is expelled, he told a Zurich newspaper, "I will immediately set up a women's schwingers' association. I think schwinging is better for women than judo."

Theater

London 'Superstar' Ending

LONDON (AP) — "Jesus Christ Superstar," the rock opera whose success surprised even its two young British creators, is closing after a record-breaking eight years. The show at the Palace Theater ends Saturday after 3,357 performances, making it the longest-running London musical ever.

"In theory, I suppose we could have let it run for another five years," said lyricist Tim Rice.

Because of a contract between the Palace and the show's producers, "Superstar" could not play elsewhere in the British Isles as long as it remained at the Palace.

"We have been inundated with requests over the years," Rice said from his home near Oxford. "We felt we just had to take the show into the provinces where it will gain a whole new audience." A British tour is planned for next March.

"Evita," another musical by the same duo, based on the life of former Argentine ruler Eva Peron, is playing in London and New York, and Rice said the team is about to start a fourth musical. He declined to reveal its subject, saying only that it would avoid both politics and religion.

Paris Films

An Adroit Thriller

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 19 (IHT) — Georges Cravenne, the celebrated publicist, has turned motion picture producer with "Pile ou face" (at the Danton, the Biarritz, the Normandie and others).

As he has been responsible for the glittering social events of French stage and screen — the Cannes festivals, the Parisian gala premieres and the inauguration of the annual French Oscar awards, the Cesars — one might have suspected that within him lurked a Cecil B. De Mille complex. There is a hint of it in the lavish manner of his entertainments. But the first film to be issued under his imperium is not a knock-'em-over spectacle of staggering proportions but an immensely amusing comedy thriller, adriotly confected and destined for wide popularity.

The function of a producer is that of a general manager. It is for him to see that everything is in proper order. This, Cravenne has negotiated with his customary suavity. All is shipshape in his initial production. The story — adapted from a novel by Alfred Harris with a catchier title, "Suivez le veuf" — piques the curiosity from the start, and Robert Enrico's directorial engineering graces it with smooth flow and keeps its sometimes unlikely incidents within the realm of possibility. Its casting is another credit to its overseer. With Philippe Noiret and Michel Serrault as its principals and with television "speakerine" Dorothee making her screen debut as its ingenue with an abundance of charm, the acting is exemplary.

On the upper floor of an apartment house, a hag-ridden, middle-aged husband is receiving a violent berating from his wife as she stands on a stool adjusting window curtains. Her sharp-tongued complaints can be heard for blocks. Suddenly she crashes through the window and plunges to her death. Was she pushed, or did she fall?

A police detective, known to his colleagues as an opinionated fogy, is reluctant to class the woman's demise as accidental. He smells crime and seeks motives for a murder. The widower is on confidential terms with a fair announcer who lives in the building, and he has drawn his savings from a bank and booked passage to the South Seas. The sleuth, with bloodhound instinct, is certain that he is on the right track, but then he is dismissed from service and never submits his findings. He learns the truth, though, as you will if you attend this diverting mystery.

There is a slight misogynic tang to its humor. The scenarists appear unaware that there are nagging husbands as well as nagging wives, just as, when they spring hackneyed lines about mothers-in-law, they dismiss the fact that some women have mothers-in-law, too. But if the script seems mildly anti-women in its references to monstrous wives, it is in large measure pro-women in the role it has provided Dorothee as the brave friend of the hounded hero. An asset to all situations is Michel Audiard's tart dialogue.

Noiret has often been typecast as a heavy of warning growl and ferocious bite. On this occasion he has been accorded something in the lighter comic vein and acquits himself brilliantly as the eccentric investigator with sloppy dress and unorthodox procedure who plays cat and mouse with his suspect.

Serrault, due to the vast foreign success of "La Cage aux Folles," is France's most popular screen comedian since Jean Gabin. He displays his versatility here, switching from his hilarious and touching characterization of a drag-queen to a portrait of a meek, bedevilled wage slave who finds himself in the shadow of the guillotine. His insouciance in dodging the questioning of his maniacal but jolly inquisitor is alone worth the price of admission. There is also a top-notch bit by Jean Desailly as the police administrator who detests disturbing the public.

* * *

Dino Risi's "Sono fotogenico" (French title "Je suis photogenique," at the Quintette in Italian) is the umpteenth variation of Harry Leon Wilson's venerable best-seller, "Merton of the Movies," dramatized by Kaufman and Connelly, filmed originally by James Cruze and since remade many times.

The joke is the wide-eyed bumpkin who daydreams of becoming a movie star. In this case he is a fat, idle youth in a Lake Garda town. Pondering on a possible career, he has contemplated being an explorer and a terrorist, but, falling under the sway of the cinema, decides to give Burt Lancaster and Robert Redford a run for their money as romantic leading men. He heads for the Roman studios and obtains work as an extra, but, unlike Merton, never makes the grade in a low-comedy capacity. Tricked by a siren to take her two tots into his custody, he goes home and marries the plain girl he wooed before his adventures. He is the classic fall guy, even breaking a leg in his pursuit of his ambitions.

Renato Pozzetto, a well-known Italian television clown, is the ridiculous but rather likable moron gone cinema-loco. His broad impersonation is sufficiently funny, but the film is in the nature of a one-man show, a series of skits with the obese dreamer as their main figure and butt. The ensemble falls below Risi's expected par.



Philippe Noiret (left), Michel Serrault in "Pile ou face."

Authors

Cranking Up for Mencken Centenary

By Christopher Corbett

BALTIMORE (AP) — H.L. Mencken's old friends and colleagues say the Sage of Baltimore would have roared with laughter to see how his hometown is preparing to celebrate his 100th birthday.

"He would have been very much amused. He would have laughed and had just a very good time," said Louis Cheslock, 81, a retired professor at the Peabody Conservatory of Music who knew Mencken for almost 40 years.

The city where Mencken — wit, pungent critic, iconoclast and adept observer of the American scene — was born and spent nearly all his life is cranking up for a celebration timed to the 100th anniversary of his birth Sept. 12.

Henry Louis Mencken was master of the well-turned phrase, contributing one-liners such as, "The demagogue is one who preaches doctrines he knows to be untrue to men he knows to be idiots."

In a famous political jab, Mencken commented on the fact that out of millions of eligible American men, voters had elected Calvin Coolidge as president: "It is as if a hungry man set before a banquet prepared by master cooks and covering a table an acre in area should turn his back upon the feast and stay his stomach by catching and eating flies."

Another quotation often attributed to Mencken is "No one ever went broke underestimating the taste of the American public," but scholars insist that Mencken did not say it.

A newspaperman who began as a reporter and went on to become an editor and writer at the old Baltimore Morning Herald, the Baltimore Evening Sun and Baltimore Sun — as well as co-editing The Smart Set and founding The American Mercury — Mencken wrote books and essays and was a literary critic who championed Theodore Dreiser, Sinclair Lewis and Eugene O'Neill.



Henry Louis Mencken marks end of Prohibition in 1933.

Although it has been a quarter of a century since his death, Mencken is well remembered in Baltimore and elsewhere.

His reports on the Scopes "Monkey Trial" in which he ridiculed William Jennings Bryan, are legendary — as is his opposition to Prohibition and barbed comments on political life.

Consider Mencken on government and politicians, for instance: "All government, of course, is against liberty" and "A good one [politician] is quite as unthinkable as an honest burglar."

There surely are things about the Mencken centenary that he might have found hard not to comment on.

- So many people want to go to a banquet in Mencken's honor to hear Alistair Cooke, editor of "The Vintage Mencken," a collection of his works, that there will be two banquets.
- An actor will impersonate Mencken, doing a one-man show of selections from some of Mencken best-known works.
- The U.S. Postal Service will issue a special cancellation in Mencken's honor.
- The Enoch Pratt Free Library which owns many of Mencken's private papers and books and is sponsoring many of the birthday events will open the Mencken Room which normally welcomes visitors only on his birthday, for two days.
- There will be an hourlong film "Mencken's America," as well as panel discussions on his works and an autograph party in honor of a new book, "On Mencken," which comprises essays by a number of writers, including William Manchester, perhaps Mencken's best-known biographer.

Mencken might have found it a little much — this Menckenfest that one of his old friends says has become something of "a cottage industry."

"He would have made light of such a celebration," added William Muse, once a Mencken neighbor.

Philip Wagner, a longtime Mencken friend and associate, said much of Mencken's public image was an act: "He quite deliberately cultivated this bad boy image. . . . It was pretty necessary if you are going to make a splash."

Consider, for example, this incendiary Mencken statement: "The Catholic clergy seldom bother to make their arguments plausible; it is plain that they have little respect for human intelligence, and indeed little belief in its existence."

Wagner said Mencken would have found irony in the celebration. "He would have pointed out how the world has totally disregarded what he wrote. . . . All the celebration goes on, but they disregard what his life was all about."

And Wagner said the chief irony is that newspapers are tame by comparison now, and "that a great deal of his stuff would not be published today."

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

in original version
MARIGNAN PATHE DOLBY STEREO - UGC NORMANDIE DOLBY STEREO
UGC ODEON - BIENVENUE MONTPARNASSE



"It's the small little things that matter."
This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Page 6 Wednesday, August 20, 1980

Poland: The Unthinkable

For all the talk from Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Ronald Reagan about how badly things are going for the United States, pause a moment and think what Soviet voters would be saying now if they were truly free to vote. The Red Army has plunged into Afghanistan in a wretched adventure condemned by the United Nations. Soviet diplomacy has struck out in Zimbabwe. The Moscow Olympics were an emphatic disappointment. Cuba remains faithful but thousands have risked their lives to flee. China is more defiant than ever.

In this context, the uprising of some 50,000 Polish workers is an even greater setback. On three previous occasions — 1956, 1970 and 1976 — there were worker revolts in Poland, and twice these brought down a Communist leader. Edward Gierek, the current party boss, thought he had bought internal peace four years ago by lowering meat prices. This time, insurgent workers are not talking about just food and wages. They are also demanding the unthinkable — political rights.

Their list of demands is exhilarating: guarantees of free expression, the release of all political prisoners, the right to establish free trade unions and the abolition of special privileges for party officials. Implicit in all this is a devastating denial of the notion that Polish Communism rules of, by and for the working class.

Two unusual circumstances heighten the drama of the Polish insurgency. One is the election of a compatriot as the Pope of Rome. The other is the fact of an election in the United States. John Paul II needs no instruction in the ways of power in Poland, and one may assume that his response will be measured.

As to the U.S. election, President Carter surely remembers Gerald Ford's celebrated 1976 campaign assertion that Poland was not under Soviet domination. And Carter, by chance, has two eminent Polish-Americans atop his foreign policy establishment, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser. What happens in Poland will clearly get priority attention.

Only the propaganda points of the Polish crisis are obvious. The embarrassment is real. It draws attention to the economic failures of a country with an abysmal growth rate and a foreign indebtedness that has climbed to $30 billion.

Yet not even in the heat of a political campaign can Americans sanely hope for a violent confrontation between the Gierek regime and the strikers, let alone for Soviet tanks in Poland. Gierek has shown pragmatic skill in fashioning a Polish model of Communism that affords a measure of national freedom without unduly alarming his Soviet patrons. Americans and Russians alike have a shared interest in his succeeding again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Polovchak Case

The case of Walter Polovchak, the 12-year-old boy who doesn't want to go back to the Ukraine with his parents, is a perfect illustration of what can happen when the U.S. judicial system gets misused in matters that are and should remain the province of the family, not of the state.

It is easy to sympathize with Walter — too easy. Not many people among us — at least not many who know anything about it — would choose life under Communist rule over life in the United States. But it takes only a minute's thought to realize how outraged Americans would be if the tables were turned, if Walter were the son of American emigres disillusioned with life in the Soviet Union. If that imaginary Walter announced that he preferred to stay in the Soviet Union and was granted "protection" from his parents' will by the Soviet courts, Americans would surely see him as nothing less than a political hostage.

Walter's announced reasons for wanting to stay in this country are his new friends, his school, his bicycle, the abundance of food he can afford to buy and rock-and-roll music. Yet his lawyer, commenting on the case, could remark, "I would have sympathy if the father had a legitimate reason for leaving."

Presumably there are legitimate reasons on both sides. One cannot help worrying, for example, over what Walter's fate will be if he returns to the Ukraine. But the point is that the choice is a personal family matter, one for the Polovchak family, not the U.S. state, to make.

The state of Illinois, where this case is being tried, has rules to define the circumstances under which courts may remove a child from his parents' care. They are similar to the laws of most other states. A child can be taken into the custody of the state if his parents don't want him, if they physically abuse him, if he is judged to be "beyond their control" or a danger to society. Ordinarily, a child who runs away to his cousin's apartment because of his parents' plans to move is not considered to be in any of these categories.

Walter's case is obviously more complicated, but it is a fact that Mr. and Mrs. Polovchak have done nothing to prove themselves unfit parents in the eyes of the law or to justify the need for court-ordered psychiatric evaluations. Nothing, that is, but to prefer life in the Soviet Union to life in Chicago. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that the court's interest in this case is a political one. And it should be obvious that there is an enormous potential for abuse when family courts begin making political judgments.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Black Political Presence

Even the most cursory look at each convention this summer was enough to figure out which party had attracted the most black delegates. But that stark contrast told only half the story of black participation in this year's political gatherings. It wasn't merely the numbers in New York, but what those black delegates were doing — and where. Gone were the days of the black caucuses that used to be "must" meetings for the then-far-thinner black ranks, the sessions convened to draft strategy, reconfirm solidarity and come up with ways to attract convention attention. Blacks were everywhere at the Democratic convention, pressing countless concerns, supporting different candidates and exercising political muscle wherever decisions were being made.

If there was uneasiness among some black delegates about the disappearance of those old unity rallies, it was overshadowed by the diversity of interests and the range of activities pursued by the 481 delegates in attendance. Significant, too, was the openness with which black delegates discussed their differences — differences that existed among *all* delegates rather than among black delegates. To air these differences was not to confess weakness or to bare disunity, but to articulate honest political opinions.

It wasn't that the black delegates no longer shared any common concerns. There were occasions in New York for forming delegations of emissaries to meet with White House operatives, or to amplify certain positions widely shared by blacks. But by and large, black delegates were busy alongside their colleagues, participating in their capacities as elected state and local officials, union leaders, supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment, urban advocates, environmentalists and so on. It was a striking measure of the success of the cause for which those earlier caucuses and unity rallies had been working.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

What Next in Afghanistan?

It might be supposed that the Russians, for political and ideological reasons, would like it to be a (pro-Soviet) Afghanistan government that restored obedience and respect to the country, for this is the form the Russians have favored ever since Lenin.

Wherever they rule, they establish a local Communist Party or national front through which they can keep control. In Afghanistan, this would not be easy in view of the fact that even the local Communists are divided among themselves.

But the reports of drafts of young persons being sent to the Soviet Union for training suggest an attempt to lay the foundations for such a system. However, observers believe that the only real chance the Russians have of completely subjugating Afghanistan is to reduce both the population and the country's installations to dust: and many believe that this is what they will try to do.

— From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 20, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — The Imperial Manifesto and Decree for the establishment of a state Douma were published this afternoon, and the manifesto will be read in all the churches tomorrow. In Berlin, the predominant feeling there regarding the ukase is skepticism and suspicion. The Douma is not regarded as a parliament in a constitutional sense, but merely a sop to quiet the clamoring progressive elements. Its existence is dependent on the grace of the czar, whose will is still omnipotent. It is intended as a safety-valve for the outpouring of Russian verbosity, but is of no value except as a stepping-stone to a genuine form of constitutional government.

Fifty Years Ago

August 20, 1930

NEW YORK — Food prices still soar beyond normal reach in Manhattan through racketeers who maintain sales costs by intimidation ranging from vandalism to murder, a profiteering inquiry being conducted by the state attorney general's office as a result of the drought distress has revealed. A score of harassed milk-and-egg dealers appeared today and testified as to methods of coercion that persuaded them to increase commodity prices. Leaders of a former chain milk-delivery system, indicted several months ago, are said to be in control of a new grasping milk combination that allegedly is causing the sky-rocketing prices.



'We Want to See You Here in the Very Front of Things.'

Carter as a 'Hostage'

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — There has been some cluck-clucking over the fact that the U.S. Embassy hostages got so little attention at the Democratic convention. I suppose this reticence can be justified as part of the post-rescue-mission policy of playing down their importance, the theory being that the United States will secure their release sooner this way. But as far as I was concerned, the Democrats didn't need to dwell on the forbidden subject. The whole five days were, in some dreadful, dispiriting way, a paraody of Iran. Jimmy Carter got taken hostage at his own convention.

He also got to play chief negotiator for his release. But Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., got to play ayatollah. Think for a minute about the argument in the (real) hostage case, which holds that by letting the Iranians know it was of overwhelming importance to him to get the Americans out, Carter all but invited them to make ever higher demands, to tease and torment him — and to keep the hostages prisoner for the purpose of dong more of the same. Not everyone recognized the logic of this at first (I didn't), but it is clear and compelling. In New York last week, a hearty public endorsement by Kennedy — a photogenic closing-night embrace — became the thing Jimmy Carter wanted too obviously — and too much.

Benediction

A lot of people who watched the proceedings up close believe that Carter, in the end, got only scant and humiliating benediction from Kennedy, because he, Carter, had played it too "mean" with the Kennedy people during the week, trying to give them as little as he could and so forth. What else could Carter expect — this reasoning goes — from the people he managed to so infuriate by his lack of generosity on the platform and his eforts to drive a hard bargain?

The Winner: My observation was just the opposite. I thought Carter was abject, naive and far too eager to please. Had that creature the Democratic Party would have surely insisted on calling a "Marsperson" turned out to watch the convention, he or she (to follow protocol) would have mixed up the winner with the loser. For by midweek, the winner, Jimmy Carter, was suing for peace. Even on Mars, I don't believe they do things that way.

Let me take something out of the argument here: I am not referring to the initial magnanmity shown the Kennedy losers by the Carter winners after the rules fight was over and Kennedy himself had got out of the race. This was civilized and politically sound behavior. The Carter people understood that Kennedy delegates and aides had been let down with an awful bump — abruptly and before they had a chance to vent their feelings or register their views. And so it was right on all counts for the Carter victors so assiduously to promote the Kennedy people's immediate interest: "Go ahead, pals, be or guest. Yell your lungs out, pay your pasionate repects to the man you worked for." So far, so good.

Something Happened

But something else began to happen almost immediately. The bulletins out of headquarters, the hot tips, the lead items on the evening news all seemed to concern when, if ever, the Kennedy people would grant the president and his political apparatus this or that favor. It still wasn't certain that he would come out for the ticket, nor certain that he would appear on the podium closing night. There just hadn't been enough concesion made to his economic views. Would it be good enough, then, if the president said he was for all but certain items on the Kennedy economic wish list? Well now, just a minute: that depends on how the president phrases the statements about the sections he objects to — we won't put up with any out-and out opposing language, you know ... he'd better not dump on the parts he thinks are terrible.

Pushing for Unity

These incredible negotiations went on all week and it semed to be forgotten, almost from the outset, that Kennedy wanted and needed something too, that it just wasn't an easy option for him to go home mad, that what he needed was a face-saving reason to stay because it wasn't in his interest to leave. But by Tuesday he had become imam of the event, his every pleasure and displeasure, smile and frown being studied with apprehension. And the negotiations went on, even over such things as how warm and demonstrative the gesture had to be (not very) when Kennedy appeared on the podium. Could a president really have let himself get into such talks, or let his agents get into them?

The Mullahs: Yes, I know that Carter wanted the liberal left wing of the party as represented by Kennedy forces at the convention not to leave mad, that he was pushing for "unity." But in the first place, he let himself get pulled into a mug's game so that there was no concession he could make that wouldn't generate a demand for yet another. He had some cards, too, and he needed to play them. He could only avoid trouble, if he showed himself willing to risk it, indicating that there were some concessions less acceptable to him than being booed or walked out on.

This was true also in relation to the minority-plank platform people who played revolutionary council to Kennedy's imam. The Democrats have fallen to behaving as if they were theologians, and the mullahs of Madison Square Garden (and mullahettes) were especially fierce and unforgiving in their demands for spiritual and ideological purity according to the dogma as enunciated by them.

Carter bought far too much of it, propriated these avengers far too much, and especially when you consider that they are famous for not ever staying propriated for more than twenty minutes at a time. There was also the clumsy, central and all-important fact that Carter knows much of what he bought is bad business, programmatic nonsense, dead wrong.

So Kennedy had his revenge — not by compelling Carter to swallow this economic nostrum or that, but by enticing him to play out a role that subliminally remided everyone — I have no doubt of it — of this president's particular gullibilities and flaws. He re-enacted all his worst scenes. Another way of putting it is this: Carter won, Kennedy lost and Carter got taken. Life really isn't fair.

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Arms-Race Theory Of Arms Control

By Paul C. Warnke

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan has proposed a new approach to arms control. He asserts, with every sign of seriousness, that a heavy increase in our own defense spending cannot and will not be matched by the Soviet Union, which then will have no choice but to give up the arms competition and accept a strategic-arms agreement weighted heavily in favor of the United States. Thus, the argument goes, by discarding any limits on U.S. defense spending we can gain both a SALT agreement and military superiority. This is not a new thesis, but age has not added to its wisdom. It runs contrary to logic, experience and the inexorable mathematics of the strategic nuclear balance.

Curiously, the Republican presidential candidate and other proponents of this policy are among those who for many years have trumpeted about the Soviet threat. Now, however, in order to justify their plans for large-scale increases in military expenditures, they paint the Soviet Union as a paper tiger, or a stuffed teddy bear; they say that it has no choice but to accept U.S. military dominance, if we only have the will to invest massively in more military hardware.

Wishful Thinking

Nothing in the history of Soviet actions lends any credibility to this proposition.

Nothing suggests that the Russians will react to a major U.S. military escalation by scaling down their own spending.

Nothing but wishful thinking justifies the conclusion that the Soviet Union's meeting of consumer needs will take priority over the matching of United States military power.

The fact is that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union can achieve military superiority unless the other side is willing to default in the competition. The Soviet leadership, which finds itself in a world where few have reason to wish it well, has the unquestioned ability to order priorities so as to spend what it considers necessary to avoid military inferiority. A simple continuation of its present rate of military spending would suffice for that purpose, no matter how many billions the United States adds to its defense budget.

Call to Spend

Nor does the history of strategic-arms negotiations give any legitimacy to the theory that the accumulation of many more U.S. nuclear missiles will make the Soviet negotiators more concession-minded. Neither they nor the United States will be willing to ratify a position of strategic disadvantage. Only when a situation of rough nuclear parity was reached would the Soviet leadership even begin the SALT talks.

Accordingly, the call to spend them into inferiority is instead a call for a limitless arms race that will further intensify inflationary pressures, starve U.S. domestic programs, and leave the United States with less rather than more security. Insofar as strategic nuclear weapons are concerned, no amount of further additions to the U.S. force will subtract from the Soviet arsenal of nuclear missiles. Such a buildup will, on the contrary, compel a major increase in the number of Soviet nuclear warheads that can be delivered on military and civilian targets in the United States.

Even the acquisition of a U.S. first-strike capability — in all likelihood a theoretical and not a realistic objective — would be a futility unless the United States is willing, in a time of major crisis, to chance the launching of nuclear war. Indeed, as the balance tilted toward the feasibility of a preemptive attack that would destroy Soviet retaliatory forces, the United States would add to its own mortal danger. Soviet planners would be forced to consider a nuclear first strike by the realization that their own nuclear deterrent had been eroded. The Carter administration's recent apparent resurrection of a strategy based on the ability to fight a "controlled" nuclear war already raises this risk at least incrementally.

Illusion

In the superpower rivalry, there is only one field in which the United States can't out-compete the Soviet Union — the field of military hardware and manpower. The illusion that more money can buy the United States military superiority is simply that — an illusion.

U.S. security needs can best be met by continuing to seek meaningful agreements on control of nuclear and conventional arms. While that process is being pursued, the United States must of course continue to upgrade its military forces in the fashion best calculated to maximize their deterrent efficacy. But this requires a selective and sophisticated approach to its genuine defense needs. Throwing money at U.S. national-security problems, in the forlorn hope that the Soviet Union will run out of funds before the United States does, is just throwing away both U.S. money and U.S. security.

Paul C. Warnke, a Washington lawyer, was director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency from March, 1977, to October, 1978. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

When the Workers Unite

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The strikes in Poland are moving to a climax. So far, there has been perfect order on both sides. The government has refrained from any use of force and the workers have not rioted or looted or damaged property. It is an extraordinary situation. Anything can happen.

Whatever the outcome, it is now clear that the crisis will be another important milestone in the Communist world and, therefore, in East-West relations.

The significance of the confrontation was reflected in two items in the papers here. One was a wry little note about a premier telling strikers that the working class would suffer from their actions — an apparent reference to a six week-old strike of French fishermen that is blocking channel ports. But, it went on, this wasn't only in capitalist France, it is also happening in Communist Poland.

And a French Communist wrote a long appeal in Le Monde asking support from his party for Polish workers, saying they are seeking no more than French workers demand and they have the same right to fraternal sympathy as Bolivian miners and Miami blacks. Of course, the Communist paper l'Humanite takes no such stand.

Core of Ideology

The issue goes to the core of the ideology. Strikes normally are not allowed in Communist countries, nor is collective bargaining, on the grounds that the workers own the means of production and cannot act against themselves. In theory, they are the masters and have no bosses to challenge since there are no capitalists.

The theory matters, even though it is not practiced, because the whole Communist hierarchy bases its power on the claim of being the leadership and the only legitimate voice of the working class.

There is no other ground for legitimacy except the possession of force, and even that would be put into question if a Communist regime ordered the "people's army" and the "people's police" into action against a demonstratively authentic mass movement of the people.

The Polish regime is obliged to doubt how obedient its men under arms would be in such a case, and the use of Soviet troops would almost surely provoke armed resistance, however futile.

There are many levels to the impasse, many layers of cynicism and mistrust accreted over two generations. The director of Polish radio and TV, Maciej Szczepanski, a hard-liner and a man of critical importance in this deadlock between the regime and the ruled, provided an illuminating little example when I talked with him last month.

Baker Street

He spoke proudly of the number of production deals he had made with West European and U.S. TV networks. One was for a series of Sherlock Holmes plays, and a copy of Baker Street has been built in Warsaw. The arrangement brings urgently needed hard currency.

Asked why the Western networks choose to film in Poland, he said the facilities were good, and after a pause, that of course they didn't face the kind of union and tax problems they have in the West.

Now, Polish workers are asking not only for more wages, and food in the shops to spend them on, but for the right to organize and to negotiate. In effect, they are telling the rulers to forget their fine theories and recognize the right to bargain.

The fact is that major groups of Poles have already seized these rights. This is unprecedented and astonishing in the circumstances. Their solidarity has grown from the factory floor, with spontaneous leadership.

Four years ago, after strikes that were quickly and bloodily suppressed in Radom, a small group mostly of intellectuals formed the Workers' Self-Defense Committee (KOR) to support those who were imprisoned and fired. Now, factory committees are sprouting in shop after shop, including the huge industrial complexes near the Baltic. They communicate with KOR so that suddenly there is coordination for what is becoming a vast movement.

That is obviously one reason the authorities have cut telephone and telex lines with Gdansk, where the biggest strikes are taking place. It is another mistake. Jacek Kuron, KOR's main spokesman, has been saying for weeks that the regime should seek to deal with the workers through organizations because nobody will be able to control them if their pent-up anger explodes inorganized.

Responsible

He is a responsible man, a moderate and a patriot. Communist officials say they simply cannot accept free unions, but it is in everybody's interest that the Polish regime head Kuron's warning.

If it does, and the chance for settlement has not already been lost, Poland may be able to overcome its crisis and develop a more reasonable form of socialism. That would be a historic example, with far-reaching effects.

If nothing is done until too late, there is likely to be violent upheaval, possibly Soviet intervention. It would be a tragedy not only for all directly concerned, but for what hopes remain of mending fractured East-West relations. Poland on top of Afghanistan would be too much. Washington, as well as Moscow, has a stake in how Polish workers are treated as they seek to carry out the old Marxist injunction to unite.

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— Letters —

Soft Policy?

I have been following, with anguish, the reports of Iranian "students" parading, with police protection, in London and the United States. Have we lost all dignity and self-respect to allow these clowns to insult us while 52 of our fellow Americans are suffering in Iranian prisons? Those arrested are released after giving their names and addresses, thanks to President Carter's soft policy. He loves us all, brother Billy included.

Personally, I can hardly wait to see a strong man like Ronald Reagan in the White House — Iranians beware!

ELEANOR PERREAU.
Versailles, France.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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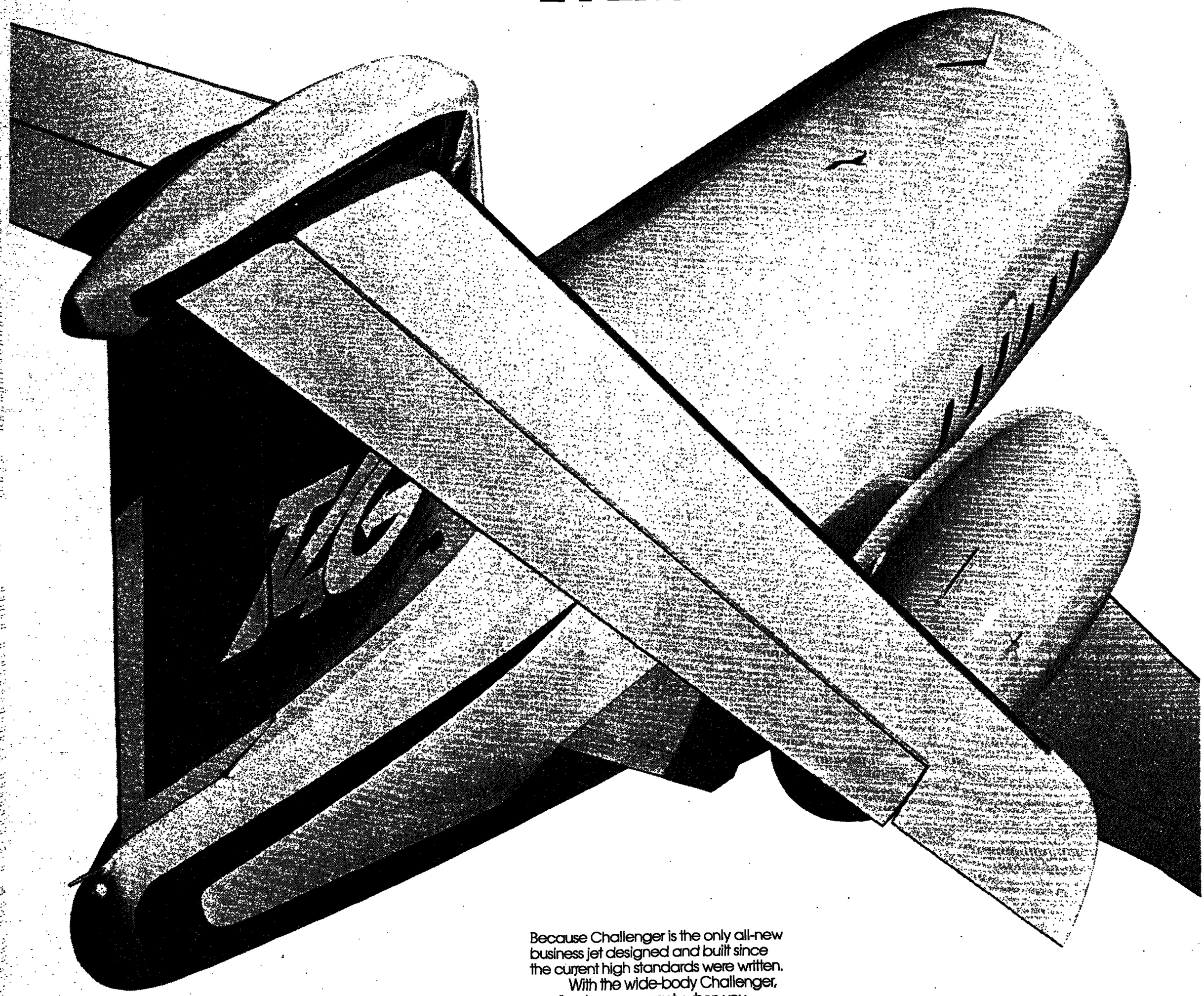
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In	Sls. $	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
43¼	27½	ACF		2.50	6.6	7	117	38¼	37⅞	38	— ⅜
19⅝	11½	AMF		1.24	4.9	7	342	18½	17⅝	17⅞	
20⅝	12½	AM Intl		.28	1.4123	474	20	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛	
12¼	7⅜	APL		.50i		13	34	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
39¼	24⅜	ARA		1.94	5.8	6	137	34½	33½	33½	— ⅜
36½	25¼	ASA		2	9.7		865	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
12	8½	ATO		.60	4.2	5	148	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
35⅜	17	AVX	s	.32	1.8	14	88	22	21¾	22	— ⅜
51¾	34½	AbbtLb		1.20	2.5	15	935	48½	47⅜	48⅛	— ⅛
34¼	18¾	AcmeC		1.40	5.6	6	22	28¼	28	28	
4¾	3¼	AdmDg		.04	.9	7	29	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅜	11	AdaEx		1.48e		11	145	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
5⅞	3⅝	AdmMl		.20e	33.11	277	v 6	5⅝	5	5	+ ⅛
54	26⅝	AMD	n			15	533	49¼	47	47⅜	—1⅝
39½	29½	AetnLf		2.12	6.0	5	983	35¼	35⅛	35½	+ ⅛
26¾	15	Ahmans		1.20	5.8	6	63	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
51⅜	2	Aileen					160	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
48	27½	AirPrd		.80	1.7	11	665	46⅝	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
28¼	16½	AirbFrt		1.20	5.5	11	25	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
17½	7¼	Akzona		.80	7.1	8	75	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5½	AlcF	dpf.87		13.		26	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
81¾	58½	AlcP	pf		13.		z110	72	72	72	— ⅛
18	11	Alcasco		1.60	9.7	5	5	16½	16½	16½	
25¾	21	Alskaln		2.50	2.2	4	339	22¾	23	23	— ⅜
36¾	23¼	Albany s		1	2.9	9	12	35	34½	34½	— ⅜
14½	6⅜	Alberto		.36	2.4	6	31	15⅜	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	16½	Albtsn s		.80	3.5	9	22	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
25⅜	16⅜	Alcan s		1.40	4.8	5	774	29½	29	29	— ⅛
37¼	25½	AlcoStd		1.68	5.5	6	17	31⅛	30¾	30¾	
9¼	5¼	Alexdr		.68	5.8	10	47	6¾	6¾	6⅝	
34⅝	17½	AlgCp		1.08a	4.4	5	10	24⅝	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
25	19½	AlgCp	pf	2.50	12.		5	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
37⅛	21¾	AlgLud		1.40	4.2	4	90	33¼	33	33⅛	— ⅛
56¾	37	AlgLd	pf	3	5.9		4	51½	51	51	—1
22¾	15½	AlgLd	pf	2.19	12.		8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
17⅞	11⅞	AllenGp		1	5.3	8	147	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
61⅜	36½	AlldCh		2.20	4.2	7	1053	51	52¾	+ ⅛	
14⅝	10¼	AlldMnt		.92	6.5	7	34	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
		AlldPd	s	.20	2.0	5	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
27½	18¼	AlldSr		1.70	7.0	6	33	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
37¼	22¼	AlldCh		2	6.4	7	189	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
18	16⅝	AlrAu		.44p	4.5	10	9	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
21¾	12	AlphPr		.72	4.5	7	9	16	16	16	— ⅛
70⅝	46⅜	Alcoa		2.20	4.7	6	954	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ⅜
39⅛	19¼	AmiSug		1.60	4.2	13	55	38½	38⅛	38½	— ⅛
59½	35½	Amax		2.40	4.7	6	746	51⅜	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
76½	47	AmBr	pf	3	4.5	5	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	—1¼
47	27	AmCan		1.32	3.2	5	6	41¼	41¼	41¼	
55	28¼	AmCrc	pf	2.40	7.3	4	3	33¼	33	33	— ⅛
14⅜	14¼	AmHost		1.12	5.9	5	121	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
31½	21⅜	AHome		1.76	5.6	12	71	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅜	AmHosp		.92	2.1	15	650	43⅞	43½	43½	— ⅛
11⅞	6	Aminvt		.40p	3.5	8	122	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
49	34½	AMI	s	.44	1.3	14	279	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	39¾	AmMotrs		.15i			309	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
31½	15¼	AmStR		3.44	8.0	8	7	43⅜	42⅞	43⅛	— ⅛
11½	5¼	AmSLFlo	.80b		3.7	7	5	21¾	21¾	21¾	
19⅜	11¼	AShip		.80	4.6	11	251	17¾	16⅜	17¼	+ ⅛
68¾	44¾	AStand		4	6.9	12	671	64⅜	64⅛	64⅜	— ⅛
41¾	5¾	AStenH		.34	2.9	9	282	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
34½	26⅝	AmStr		.80	2.7	6	21	29¾	29½	29½	
39⅛	38½	AmStr	pf	5.51	72.		1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	
59⅛	45	ATT	s		9.5	7	2627	53	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
51⅛	45¼	ATT	pf		5.7		33	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅛
46½	38¾	ATT	pf	3.64	9.6		4	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
47½	31½	ATT	pf	3.74	9.8		13	38¼	38	38	— ⅛
14⅜	10⅜	AWatWk		.56	7.8	5	152	12¾	12¾	12¾	
13	11	AWat	pf	1.25	8.5		220	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
12½	8¾	AWat	pf	1.25	11.		z600	11	11	11	
26¼	16	Ameron		1.20	4.5	6	65	v26¼	26	26¼	+1
17¾	11¼	AmesD		.40	2.4	5	16	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
28⅜	18¾	Amfels	s	1.20	5.1	12	101	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
33⅜	19½	Amfac		1.32	4.3	7	317	31½	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
47½	33	AMPInc		1	2.3	12	327	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
30¼	18	Ampco	.40a		2.4	5	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
28¾	14⅜	Ampex		.24	1.0	15	303	24¾	24	24⅛	
9¼	4¼	AmrepCp				8	49	8¼	8¼	8¼	
27½	14	Amstar		1.35	5.2	8	84	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
7¼	5⅜	Amst	pf	.68	11.		3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
48½	30¼	Amsted		2.48	5.5	6	235	45½	45	45½	+ ⅛
31	21	Analog		.56		24	85	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
18¾	13¾	Anchor		s1.28	7.0	6	98	18¾	18	18¼	+ ⅛
25	18¾	AnrClay		1.12	4.6	6	41	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
16⅜	5½	Anpetico		.40	4.1		144	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
23¾	17¾	AnheuBS		1.96	14.	4	8	227	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	33½	Anixter		.48	1.3	19	121	39	38¾	39¼	
26½	18	Apache		s.28	1.2	19	151	24	23⅝	23⅝	
12	5¾	ApldDig			15		644	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
22⅞	15	ApldDig	pf1		4.3		1	17½	17½	17½	
18⅝	7½	ApolMg		1.55i		11.	12	281	14⅜	13⅜	
30½	19½	Arcata		1.36	5.2	6	107	25⅜	24¾	24¾	
37½	24¼	Arcat	pf	2	6.1		3	33	33	33	
32¾	27¾	Arcat	pf	2.16	7.2		10	30	29⅞	29⅞	
39¾	21⅛	ArchrD	.20b		.4	10	1096	33⅞	33⅜	+ ⅛	
8¾	2⅜	ArctEn		.05i			25	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20½	14⅜	ArizPS		2.12	12.	6	267	18	17⅜	18	
107⅜	77	AriPet		10.20	11.		681	96½	95	95	—2½
7⅜	4⅜	ArkBest		.20	7.8	8	41	5¾	5¾	5¾	
33½	21¼	ArkLG		s1.34	4.2	9	x242	30	29½	29½	+ ⅛
4½	2	ArlenRty					182	4	3¾	3¾	
6⅜	5⅜	Armada				8	36	7⅛			
52¼	32¼	Armco		1.44	5.1	7	1253	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
42	28½	Armc	pf	2.10	5.3		32	41	40½	40½	+ ⅛
23½	14⅜	ArmRu		1.20	7.0	12	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
18⅜	12¾	ArmWin		1.10	6.2	8	678	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
7¾	4¾	ArmWI		s.75	11.		z40	25	25	25	
24⅜	18⅛	AroCorp		.16	5.0	5	6	20	19¾	19¾	
33	16⅛	ArrowE		.20r	.7	9	197	27¾	27	27	— ⅛
14⅜	9¾	Arvin		1.12	8.7	7	26	13	12⅞	12⅞	
24⅝	18¼	Arvin	pf	2	9.1		5	22	22	22	
58½	22¾	Asarco		1.40a		2.8	3	28⅝	37½	36¾	
43⅜	25¼	AshiOil		1.20	4.1	5	98	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	16⅝	AshOil		pf4.50			1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
26⅛	16⅝	AsdDG		1.40	6.5	7	36	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
22	15⅜	Athlone		1.40	6.6	5	24	21¼	21¼	21¼	
20⅝	14⅜	AtCyEl		1.96	10.	8	42	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
35¾	22¾	AtlRich		s1.90	4.1	7	z318	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
47¾	24	AtlCe	pf		1.0		14	3135⅜	312¾	313⅜	+ ⅛
126½	80½	AtlRc	pf	2.80	2.6		3	116¼	109¾	109¾	— ⅜
24¼	10½	AtlasCp					9	14⅜	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
33⅜	21⅛	Augat		.48	1.5	16	113	32¼	31½	31½	— ⅛
23⅜	12⅜	AutoDta		.76	1.4	17	248	24	23¾	24	
29⅜	18¾	AvcoFn		1.20	4.4	4	957	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
59	38¾	Avco	pf	3.20	5.9		13	54	54	54	
74	49½	Avco	pf	4.50	6.5		5	65	65	65	
24⅜	15½	Avery		.72	3.3	9	152	22¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
8	3⅜	Avnet		1	2.7	8	231	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
33¼	21⅛	Avon		3	8.1	9	1727	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
34⅜	17¾	Avdin	s			20	67	34¼	33¾	33½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In	Sls. $	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
		B-B-B									
21⅜	11⅜	BT Mtg					2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅜	Bache		.90a		3.4	5	26¼	14½	14½	+ ⅛
27⅜	17⅜	BkrInt	s	.40		1.1	18	1096	35¼	34¾	+ ⅛
24¾	12¾	Baldor	s	.24		1.3	13	17	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
44	23¾	BaldwU		1.40		3.3	7	56	42⅜	42½	+ ⅛
28⅝	19	BallCn		1.60		6.8	5	25	24¾	24½	— ⅛
28⅜	19	BallyMf		.10			14	1028	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	18⅜	BaltGE		2.44		11.	8	123	22¾	22¾	
43	19¼	BanCal		1.12		4.1	6	10	27⅜	27¼	+ ⅛
21	14¼	Bandag		.70		3.6	9	21	19⅜	19⅜	
21¾	14¼	BangPnt		.72		4.1	7	23	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
43¼	26⅜	BkNY		2.72		7.7	5	35	35¼	35¼	
15⅜	10⅜	BkofVa		1.16		8.5	5	76	13⅝	13¾	
30½	20½	BnkAm		1.44		5.6	6	3313	26	25⅞	
21⅜	20¼	BkAmRt		n1.68e			6.9	16	347	c23½	22
21⅜	13¾	BankTr		1.20		5.8	4	257	15⅞	15¾	— ⅛
27¼	18¼	BkTr		pf2.50		11.		18	23	22¾	— ⅛
16⅜	7¾	Banner		.14		1.2	21	11	11⅜	11⅜	
62½	36½	BarberO		1.60		2.4	15	101	61⅝	60	
27⅜	20¼	BarclBk		1.40		2.2	12	2	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
21¾	14⅜	BarmGp		.80		4.0	6	8	20½	20½	— ⅛
27¾	16¾	BarnBk		n1.20			4.7	6	49	26	25⅝	— ⅛
35⅜	15¼	BarryWr		.52		1.6	13	79	33½	32	
34⅜	31⅛	BasRsNY		n			24	107	33	33	
26¾	23¾	Bausch		s1.28		2.4	13	209	53½	52½	
50⅜	35¾	BaxtTrv		.44		1.3	14	595	49¼	48⅝	
18⅝	3¾	BayFnci					26	74	6¼	6¼	
19¾	11⅜	BayStG		2.20		9.1	6	17	24⅜	24⅜	
33⅜	21¼	BeatFd		1.30		5.5	8	1744	24	23¾	— ⅛
49½	34⅜	Beat	pf	3.38		7.3	7	74	47¼	46½	+ ⅛
32⅜	22⅜	Beckm		.52		1.0	17	69	31½	30⅜	
29⅛	26¼	BectnD		.92		2.4	12	398	31⅛	31⅛	
17⅜	8¾	Beker				6	448	16¼	15⅝	16	
50	29	BelcoPt		1	2.3	6	78	44¾	44	44	— ⅜
31⅝	18½	Belden		s1.16	4.1	8	68	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	BeldM		.36i	5.5	7	18	6½	6½	6½	
29⅜	17¾	BellHow		.96	3.5	8	216	27¾	27	27½	— ⅛
15	7½	Bellind		.24	1.9	6	90	13	12⅝	12⅝	
19¼	14½	BellCoa		1.64		7	13	17¾	16⅜	16⅜	
21¾	11	Bemis		1.40	6.2	10	25	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	
35⅜	27⅜	Bendix		2.84	5.8	7	162	49	48¼	48¾	— ⅛
45¾	35	Bendx	pf	4.84		9.0		55	45	44¾	— ⅛
22⅛	17¾	BenfCp		2	9.0	7	107	22¼	22	22¼	
52¾	36¾	Benef	pf	4.30	12.		1	38	38	38	— ⅛
47	33½	Benef	pf	4.50	12.			220	36½	36½	— ⅛
25⅜	16¼	Benef	pf	2.50	13.		2750	20	20	20	
19⅜	3⅜	BengtB				12	415	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	9	BerkeyP				1.1	237	9	9	9	
29⅛	15½	BestPd		.24		.9	10	52	27	26⅝	— ⅛
27½	19	BethSt		1.60		4.3	5	567	36¾	35½	— ⅛
60½	36⅜	BigThr		.88b		1.5	16	210	59¼	58½	— ⅛
35⅜	17½	Binney		.92		3.3	9	23	27¾	27¾	
32⅜	12	BirFSL		5.80		2.9	38		29¾	29¾	
27¼	17¼	BlackDr		.76		3.6	9	207	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
27	24⅜	BlkHPw		n1.96			8.0	10	14	24¾	c24¾	— ⅛
24⅜	13⅜	BlairJn		1	4.1	6	14	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
17½	14⅜	BlfaL	s	1	6.1	6	14	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
31½	22¼	BlckHR		1.76	6.1	10	193	29¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
37⅜	23½	BlueB		1.80	6.2	5	58	29¾	29¼	29¼	
26⅛	16⅜	BobbDr					48	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
48¾	32	Boeing		s1.20		3.2	6	5022	37⅝	37⅜	— ⅛
42½	27	BoiseC		1.75		4.9	5	219	36¾	35¾	—1⅛
27⅜	19⅜	Bordn		1.80		5.6	6	144	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
27⅜	19¼	BorgW		2.30		5.6	6	144	41¼	40½	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Borrmns		.20e		4.8		10	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	14⅜	BosEd		2.72	12.	8	50	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
65¾	51¾	BostE	pf	8.88	13.		2450	70	70	70	—1⅝
16⅝	8¼	BosE	pr	1.17	12.		19	9¼	9¼	9¼	
13½	7⅝	BosE	pr	1.46	13.		7	11½	11½	11½	
13½	5⅜	BranIH		.10j			399	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	20¾	BrigSt		1.20a	4.8	8	46	26¾	26¾	26¾	
47¼	30½	BristM		1.60	3.5	12	761	45¾	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
49¼	32	BristM	pf	2	4.2		12	47½	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
38½	25	BritPet		1.76e		5.4	6	41	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	12½	BrkwGl		1.20	7.3	7	172	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
18¾	13¾	BrkwUG		1.22	9.3	7	45	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
26	18¼	BkUG		pf2.47	12.		2	24	24	24	— ⅛
32½	19¼	BrwSh		1.20	3.8	7	21	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
32½	21⅜	Brown		.36	1.0	7	184	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
31¾	21⅜	BrwnGp		2	6.6	5	34	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	12⅛	BwnFer		.76	3.3	12	206	22¼	21	21⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	10¾	Brnswk		.96	6.5	13	1033	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
30	22½	Brnsk	pf	2.40	9.0		x13	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
45¾	17¾	BrshWl	s	1	3.0	11	97	43½	42¾	43⅛	— ⅛
21½	15½	BucyEr		.88	4.1	8	196	21½	21	21½	— ⅛
19½	12⅜	BuffFor	s	1	6.3	7	34	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
15	7⅜	Bundy		.60	4.3	11	95	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
21¾	14⅜	BunkHn		2.04	12.		4	17	17	17	— ⅛
34½	17¼	BunkR		1.20	3.7	9	130	32¾	32	32⅛	— ⅛
31¾	20½	BnkR	pf	1.50	4.7		2	32¼	31¾	32¼	— ⅛
29¾	14⅜	Burlind		1.40	6.4	7	1288	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
43⅜	33	BrlNo	s	1		6	388	42⅜	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
7⅜	5⅛	BrlNo	pf	.55	9.2		35	6¼	6	6	
76½	44¾	BrlNo	pf	2.85	3.9		11	75	73¾	73¾	— ⅜
39	25¼	Burndy		1.16	3.0	10	80	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
8⅜	4	BrnsRL					4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
87½	66¾	Burrgh		2.60	3.9	9	1738	68¾	66¾	67	—2
15	10	Buttrin		5.52	4.0	7	98	13	13	13	+ ⅛
29¼	10¼	Buttes				17	2186		24⅜	23⅜	—2½
		C-C-C									
51¼	37	CBI Ind		1.20	2.5	14	54	49¾	48¾	48¾	—1⅛
65	42½	CBS		2.80	5.5	8	165	51¼	50¾	50¾	— ⅜
11¼	5½	CCI				5	164	7¼	7¼	7½	
13⅜	6¾	CLC				10	24	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
18¾	11⅜	CNA Fn				5	41	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
22¾	15	CNA	pf	1.10	5.6		14	19⅜	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
11⅜	8	CNAI		1.14e	12.		9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
75¼	52	CPC		2.40	4.8	9	194	70½	69⅝	70⅜	+ ⅜
18¾	13¼	CP Nat		1.88	11.	7	3	16¾	16½	16¾	
28½	13⅜	CTS		.80	4.1	8	298	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
85¼	38¼	CabanC		2.40	2.9	8	48	83¼	82¾	83¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	7⅜	Cadence				6	36	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
26¼	10	Caesars				15	646	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
27½	16⅜	Callhn	s	1.67i	7.3	7	89	23½	22¾	23	— ⅛
7¼	2¾	CamerB			10		27	6¼	5¾	5¾	
48⅛	39¾	Camnir		n.32		.7	17	99	44¾	43¾	— ⅛
59¾	34¼	CmRdLk		g1.0	1.1		200	57	56	57	+ ⅛
33⅜	25¼	CamSe		1.90	6.1	7	45	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	19⅜	CampT		1.20	5.3	7	1015	23½	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
43¾	26¾	CdPac		g1.80e			607	39¾	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	20½	CanPEnl	s			1052		23¼	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
19½	13½	CanalR		.44	3.3	25	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
29¼	18¼	Cannon		1.20b	5.2	5	11	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
66	48	CasCits		.20		J12	64	63½	63	63½	— ⅛
24⅜	16	CasHold		1.08	6.0	6	1845	18½	17⅝	18	
9⅜	4	Caring		9.10		14	395	8¼	8	8¼	
42½	18¾	Carlisle		1.12	2.9	9	53	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
29½	21	Carnat		1.64	5.9	7	50	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In	Sls. $	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
55	45½	CarroCO		.5	9.4	9	230	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	CarpFrs		.44	4.8	4	83	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
22	14⅜	CarPw		2.24	12.	6	264	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
27	18¼	CarPt	pf	2.67	12.		11	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
39½	26¼	CarTec		2	5.6	7	55	36⅜	36	36	— ½
13⅜	10⅞	CarrGn		.79e	4.9		2	16	15⅞	15⅞	
21⅜	12⅜	CarsPir		1.20	7.6	5	74	16	15⅞	15⅞	
22½	14⅜	CarlHw		1.16	5.8	7	126	20¼	19⅞	20	
10¼	6	CartWal		.40	2.9

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INTERNATIONAL
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

U.S., Japan Firms Delay Siberian Gas Project

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union and two U.S. and Japanese consortia have indefinitely postponed talks for a multibillion-dollar tripartite project to develop natural gas reserves in eastern Siberia, industry sources here said today.

The postponement of the talks, originally scheduled for last July in Leningrad, is due to U.S. economic measures against Moscow imposed after its intervention in Afghanistan, they said. They added that they feared the sanctions would delay start-up of the project, which included the construction of a 1,900-mile gas pipeline from Yakutsk to the Pacific, where gas would be liquefied for the annual supply of about 8 million tons each to Japan and the United States over 25 years from 1985.

The Japanese consortium, Siberian Natural Gas of Japan, and the U.S. consortium of Occidental Petroleum and El Paso signed a basic agreement in 1974 with the Soviet Union on the joint development of the Siberian natural gas deposits, estimated at about 820 billion cubic meters, the sources said.

Kloeckner Denies Seeking to Replace Alcoa

DUISBURG, West Germany, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ) — A spokesman for Kloeckner & Co. denied today that its engineering unit, Kloeckner Industrieanlagen, is seeking to replace Aluminum Company of America in providing a large ultra-modern aluminum smelter in the Soviet Union.

The spokesman said that the original project died when Alcoa withdrew from it following President Carter's call for sanctions against the Soviet Union after the Soviets invaded Afghanistan. He said that Alcoa, which was supposed to have supplied sensitive technological equipment to the project, could not be replaced as the Alcoa technology was unique and unavailable elsewhere.

"We have no intention of violating the [West German] government's pledge not to step in on contracts with the Soviets abandoned by U.S. companies because of the sanctions against the Soviets over Afghanistan," the Kloeckner spokesman said.

But he confirmed that Kloeckner Industrieanlagen and other unidentified firms are negotiating with the Soviets on supplying them with "conventional equipment" for the smelter. While he did not indicate the size of a possible Soviet order, some sources said it could range from 500 million to 600 million DM.

AT&T Settles Antitrust Case With Suppliers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (WP) — American Telephone & Telegraph and a group of seven telephone terminal equipment suppliers yesterday announced the settlement of a six-year-old antitrust case under terms that Ma Bell's competitors say could restructure the way the manufacturers do business.

Although the plaintiffs had asked a federal court here for $300 million in damages, the settlement involves no money, and instead calls for AT&T to set up new methods for handling the problems of these firms. The companies manufacture equipment such as business switchboards and internal office switching devices.

Details of the settlements are confidential, but the two sides explained that AT&T is to set up liaison offices in each of its 24 operating companies to manage the cutover of service from Bell equipment to that of the competitor. This formerly was handled by Bell company marketing departments, leading to conflicts between the Bell personnel and competing firms.

IRI Sees Narrower 1980 Loss, Profit in 1981

ROME, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ) — This year's loss at Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, Italy's giant state industrial holding company, is expected to narrow to 1.2 trillion lire ($1.4 billion) from 1.378 trillion in 1979, while 1981 should bring a return to the black, the company said in disclosing its new five-year plan.

IRI has requested 6.05 trillion lire from the government for this year, a sum it said will allow the company to cover past losses and to begin a program of investment aimed at returning the group to financial stability. Of the total requested, 4.859 trillion lire already have been allotted by the state.

Bowater to Close Large Newprint Mill

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ) — Bowater, the largest U.K. paper manufacturer, said today it was closing its paper mill at Mersey, in the face of an expected £6 million loss at the plant this year.

The mill employs about 1,600 persons and is the largest newsprint producer in Britain. The company has recently been in talks with the government seeking ways to keep the mill open.

Japan Cuts Discount Rate To 8¼%; Reaction Mixed

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (Reuters) — The Bank of Japan will cut its official discount rate by 0.75 percentage point to 8.25 percent, effective tomorrow.

The rate was raised for the fourth time in 11 months in March to a record-equaling 9 percent to help curb inflation and boost the yen's value against the dollar.

The cut announced today was widely anticipated and is expected to be followed early next month with an economy stimulating package, including possible speeded up public works programs and promotion of industrial plant exports.

The reduction will be followed by a cut of the same percentage in commercial banks' short term prime lending rate to 8½ percent, effective Saturday, banking sources said. Bank deposit and long-term interest rates will remain at present levels, including 7¾ percent for one year time deposits and 9½ percent for long-term lending rates, they said.

Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa said the bank cut its discount rate because Japan's economic expansion is slowing and wholesale prices are stabilizing. He said the spread of wholesale price increases to consumer prices has declined in tempo, while the foreign exchange market has been generally quiet for some time.

Reaction was mixed among business and political leaders. Yashihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) told a press conference that the measure is appropriate.

But Sumitomo Chemical President Norishige Hasegawa said the reduction is too small to encourage industries to continue their expansion. A senior official of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party Shintaro Abe said a larger cut would have been better.

Banking surces said pressure may build for another reduction soon because consumer prices are definitely peaking.

The dollar closed at 225.10 yen on the foreign exchange market here today, up from 226.30 yen at the opening and yesterday's close.

U.S. Seeks Consensus On Industry

Search for Policy to Regain Preeminence

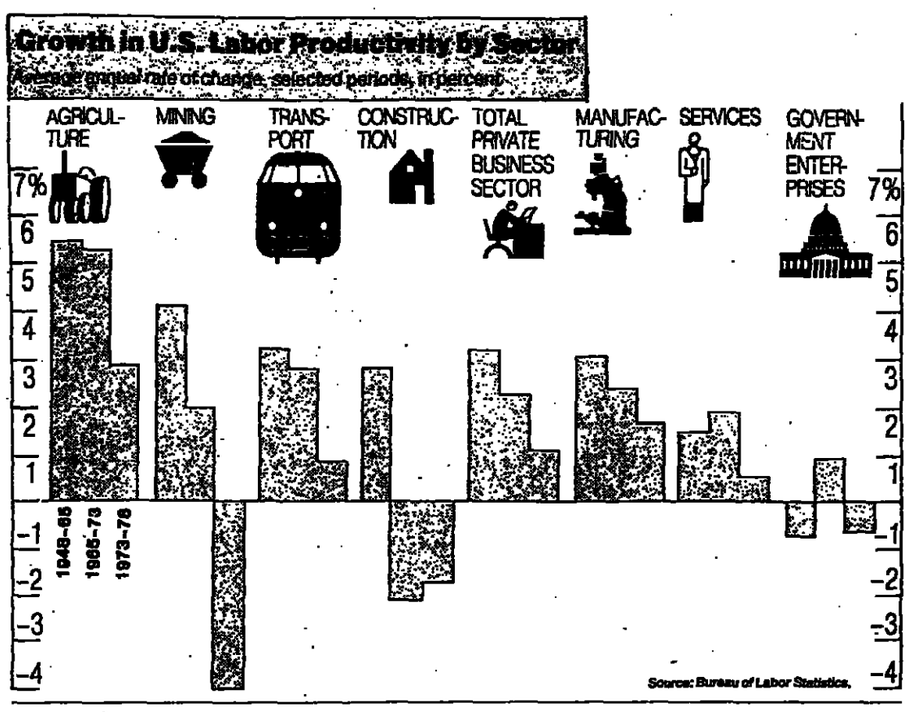
By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (NYT) — The United States, its industrial effiency eroded by years of low productivity, high inflation and undernourished investment, is searching for ways to regain its competitive vigor. The nation that awed the world with the rich outpourings of its factories and mills can no longer hold its own against the manufacturers of Western Europe and Japan.

In corporate boardrooms, union meeting halls and all kinds of economic forums, there is talk of "reindustrializing America" — of somehow piecing together a consensus for a national industrial policy to rebuild the country's productive base.

The loss of industrial preeminence is already a major issue in the election campaign, and the problem will continue to challenge the nation regardless of who is sworn in as president next January.

President Carter, capitalizing on the energy legislation newly enacted by Congress, is promising an "economic renewal program" that, in the course of building an energy-efficient economy, will create thousands of jobs, call new industries into being and generally modernize U.S. industry.



Evidence of U.S. industry's decline abounds. One out of four new automobiles sold here is built abroad. One out of six tons of steel used in this country is from foreign mills. In the 1960s there were 25 U.S.-owned television manufacturers. Foreign competition has helped cut that number to six.

Last year the United States bought $29.5 billion more goods from its trading partners than it sold abroad. This year, despite a reduction in the use of imported oil, the gap is expected to widen to as much as $40 billion.

While imports have been increasing, the U.S. share of the industrial world's manufactured exports has been falling — from 22 percent in 1962 to 14.8 percent in 1977, the latest year for which international comparisons are available.

The decline in the U.S. trading position has coincided with a dramatic slowdown in the productivity gains that had brought industrial vitality and prosperity. Last year output per man-hour, the key to national wealth, actually fell.

Of the leading industrial countries, only Britain compiled a worse record in productivity than the United States over the 1970s. Japan's record was the best.

Inevitably there has been a relative deterioration in the U.S. standard of living, once the envy of the world. Again with the exception of Britain, all the major industrial countries enjoyed faster growth over the last decade than the United States in per capita output of goods and services.

'Two Ways to Go'

"We have two ways to go — the way of the British or the way of the Japanese," said Arnold Packer, assistant secretary of Labor, who is one of the administration's pointmen for establishing industrial policy.

Mr. Packer and William Spring of the White House domestic policy staff visited Japan late last spring and found these forces at work:

- The Japanese government follows a consistent policy of making its regulatory, tax and spending decisions with an eye to promoting economic progress.
- The Japanese government sponsors research and development by sharing costs with industry in such advanced fields as computer technology or information processing.
- Government, business and labor cooperate, recognizing mutual obligations as social partners.
- Business executives are trained to take the longer view, in contrast to the United States, where an executive's career may blossom or fade with the company's annual or even quarterly earnings results.

Vivid Reminder

Their visit to Japan was a vivid reminder of how the tables have turned. As recently as 10 years ago, it was the Japanese who came to the United States to learn. Now when they come to the United States it is to instruct — and to sell.

A fair amount of agreement in the United States already exists about the causes of the slippage, but there is less agreement on how to reverse it.

Industrialists generally blame government policies over the last 10 years or so, which they contend have discouraged investment in productive equipment. They complain of burdensome tax laws, environmental pressures and excessive regulations.

Government officials do not necessarily disagree, but they contend that corporate management has to share the responsibility. They say industry has been slow to adapt — citing, for instance, Detroit's costly delay in building small, fuel-efficient automobiles.

Economists in and out of the government mention the oil price increases of the 1970s, the greatest economic upheaval since World War II. For a variety of reasons, they say, other countries adapted to this better than the United States did.

For one thing, the decline in the value of the dollar made oil imports, which are paid for in dollars, less costly for countries with appreciating currencies, such as West Germany and Japan. And many trading partners began curbing

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 3)

U.S. Sees 18% Drop in Soybean Output

Officials Raise Estimate On Canadian Wheat Crop

OTTAWA, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ) — Canada's grain-crop prospects have brightened considerably in recent weeks, but the wheat harvest still is expected to be well below the recent annual average.

The crop improvement has resulted from cool, wet weather that has transformed some western grain fields that farmers were about to write off because of a drought that persisted from April through June.

The federal Agriculture Department currently estimates that Canada will produce between 515 million and 590 million bushels of wheat in 1980. Some estimates in late June forecast a crop as low as 440 million bushels.

Last year, the country's wheat crop totaled 652.1 million bushels and for the past five years it has averaged 730.4 million bushels.

However, despite prospects that this year's crop will be better than previously expected, Canada is marking time on wheat exports.

The Canadian Wheat Board does not want to enter into major new export commitments until the 1980 crop can be more fully assessed, said spokesman John Morriss.

Marketers of various Canadian crops, including barley, are likely to benefit from the U.S. drought, which reduced U.S. crops, including corn and soybeans. The U.S. Agriculture Department, however, reported last week that it still expects record U.S. wheat production of 2.32 billion bushels this year because much of the crop was harvested before the drought.

The Canadian dry spell affected mainly Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Alberta, the other major western grain-growing province, received abundant rain in the spring as well as summer and is expecting above-average yields for all crops except rye.

In Saskatchewan, usually Canada's biggest wheat producer, the average yield per acre for spring wheat — the main crop — currently is expected to be about 19 bushels, or about 70 percent of average, said Henry Zilm, director of statistics at the Saskatchewan Agriculture Department. Before the July rains, he had forecast only 60 percent of average yield for wheat.

Oilseed Crop Off

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UPI) — An expected 6 percent decline in world production of soybeans and related crops this year, the third decline in world oilseed production in the past 15 years, was forecast yesterday by the Agriculture Department.

An expected 18 percent decline in U.S. soybean production following this summer's drought is the main reason for the unusual drop in world production, experts said in a report on the outlook for world oilseeds.

World production is forecast at 166.8 million metric tons, down 6 percent from last season's record. It still represents a 20 percent increase over the past five years and the second largest crop on record.

Chase Hikes Prime Rate

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ) — Chase Manhattan Bank raised its prime rate to 11¼ from 11 percent today, the first increase in the key lending fee since it was raised to a record 20 percent from 19½ percent last April.

"The increase was based primarily on the recent upward trend of market rates generally and should not be construed as a prediction of the future course of interest rates," Chase stated.

Separately, it was learned that Citibank is trying to develop a new formula that would tie its prime rate to movements in interest rates in the open market for short-term funds.

"We're taking another look at our formula to come up with something more sensitive to market (interest rate) movements," said Vice Chairman G.A. Costanzo. The bank had previously tied the prime rate to movements in the rate on bank certificates of deposit, but abandoned the formula earlier this year when CD rates began a volatile downward thrust.

"It wasn't sensitive enough to the market," Mr. Costanzo said of the old formula.

Analysts said Citibank's planned new formula could make the prime rate more volatile. Under the old

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 4)

Slide on Wall St. Widens

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (Reuters) — The New York stock market lost ground over a broad front for a second straight day as rising interest rates prompted investors to cash in on recent market gains. The market recently hit an all time high based on some indices.

Chase Manhattan Bank raised its prime rate to 11¼ percent from 11 percent, becoming the first major bank to return to the higher level. Interest rates rose in afternoon trading in the bond market, extending the rise to a third session.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 8.78 points to close at 939.85. Declines led advances two to one as volume rose slightly to 42 million shares from 41.89 million yesterday.

Interest rate-sensitive issues eased. Active Southern California Edison dipped ⅛ to 24¾, Bankamerica ⅛ to 25⅛, J.P. Morgan ¾ to 45¼, and Great Western Financial ¼ to 20¼1. However, volume leader Sony was unchanged at 11⅝.

Basic metal shares were weak as were computer, drug and consumer products issues.

The American Stock Exchange said it will begin trading five new put options on Friday, Aug. 22. The new puts include Greyhound, Goodyear Tire & Rubber, Sterling Drug, National Distillers & Chemical and Phelps Dodge.

Amex said exercise prices and expiration cycles for the new puts will be identical to those currently outstanding in the respective call classes.

In Washington, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long said he expects the committee to approve a 70 percent exclusion of capital gains from income taxes. Currently, 60 percent of capital gains is excluded from income taxes. A 70 percent exclusion would save taxpayers about $2.5 billion year.

Profits in U.S. Fall At Near Record Rate

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — After-tax corporate profits fell a seasonally adjusted 18.2 percent in the second quarter, the third largest drop ever, the Commerce Department reported today.

Profits of virtually every manufacturing industry were affected, a Commerce Department analyst said. The oil industry, feeling the pinch of the new windfall profits tax, had its first decline in profits in two years.

"Almost all manufacturing industries had profit losses," a Commerce Department analyst said. "Autos had it the worst."

Windfall Tax a Culprit

While the decline in corporate profits was a near record, department analysts cautioned that the figures are not as bad as they appear. Of the $19-billion decline in profits for current production — which is a measure of what companies are producing now — $10 billion is from the windfall profits tax, which was fully effective in the second quarter. Without the windfall profits tax, which applies only to oil companies, the dollar decline in the second quarter would not have been a record.

The department also said in a revised report that the nation's total output of goods and services adjusted for inflation fell at a 9 percent seasonally adjusted annual rate during the second quarter. In its preliminary report last month, the department had said that overall economic activity declined at a 9.1 percent annual rate during this period.

Inflation Revised Up

The nation's output had grown at an adjusted annual rate of 1.2 percent in the first quarter, 2 percent in the fourth quarter of 1979 and 3.1 percent in the third quarter last year.

The revised report also said that prices during the second quarter, as calculated by a gross national product-based measure, rose at a 10.6 percent annual rate rather than the 10.4 percent estimated in the preliminary report. The inflation reading in the first quarter had been 9.5 percent.

The department said that after-tax corporate profits in the second quarter fell to a $129.3 billion annual rate following an increase of 7.6 percent to a $158 billion rate in the first quarter.

Corporate profits before taxes but adjusted for the effects of inflation on depreciation and inventory values fell 10.9 percent — the largest percentage decline in 22 years — to an adjusted $156 billion annual rate after falling 0.8 percent to a $175 billion pace in the first quarter.

Carter Promises Package

Profits before taxes in the second quarter fell 19.8 percent to an adjusted $208.8 billion annual rate after rising 7.2 percent to a $260.4 billion rate in the first quarter. It was the second largest percentage drop on record, outdone only by a 21.9 percent decline in the fourth quarter of 1953.

The department also reported that after adjustment for inflation the gross national product fell to a seasonally adjusted $1.411 trillion annual rate from the first quarter's $1.445 trillion pace. Before inflation adjustment, GNP rose to a $2.525 trillion rate from the first quarter's $2.521 trillion rate.

In related news, the White House announced that President Carter plans to announce next week a new economic renewal program emphasizing new jobs and improved production without inflation. Press Secretary Jody Powell said Mr. Carter would return to the White House from Camp David this afternoon to work on the program.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 19, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Fl.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.9560	4.4260	108.70 *	49.985 *	0.2263	——	6.8020 *	117.80 *	35.17 *
Brussels (a)	28.77	67.97	6.257	N.A.	29.16 *	N.A.	——	5.7712	N.A.
Frankfurt	1.7985	4.2470	——	43.21 *	2.714 x	92.02 *	4.257 *	108.44 *	32.345 *
London (b)	2.3628	——	4.3495	9.8328	2.0105	4.6195	67.97	3.9220	13.1260
Milan	851.55	2.011.40	472.25	204.05	——	434.50	29.535	512.00	152.92
New York	——	2.3581	0.5551	0.2399	0.1174 *	0.5109	0.0347	0.6017	0.1799
Paris	4.1675	9.8510	231.490 *	——	4.8980 x	212.970 *	14.4235 *	250.750 *	74.930 *
Zurich	1.4698	3.4715	92.2380 *	39.8249 *	0.1949	84.8416 *	5.7677 *	——	29.8445 *
ECU	1.4062	0.5952	2.5312	5.8597	1,197.25	2.7517	40.4745	2.3343	7.8214

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0343	Belgian fin. franc	29.155 *	0.2020	Hong Kong $	4.9515	0.3011	Saudi Riyal	3.3207
0.5886	Canadian $	1.1647	2.0970	Irish £	0.4769	0.0785	Schilling	12.7425
1.1799	Danish krone	5.5590	0.5186	Israeli £	53.83	0.4678	Singapore $	2.1375
0.0332	Drachma	43.05	2.7230	Kuwaiti dinar	3.3686	0.2388	Swedish krona	4.1880
0.0280	Escudo	49.862	0.2055	Norw. krone	4.8650	0.2710	U.A.E. Dirham	3.6895
0.2726	Fin. mark	3.6690	0.0120	Peseta	72.69	0.0046	Yen	224.45

£ Sterling: 1.1253 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the issue 8¼% - 1977/1997 of U.S.$100,000,000 made by the European Coal and Steel Community.

The Commission of the European Communities announces that the annual instalment of Bonds amounting to U.S.$3,500,000 has been purchased for redemption on October 1, 1980.

Amount outstanding on and after October 1, 1980: U.S.$90,500,000.

Luxembourg, August 18th, 1980.

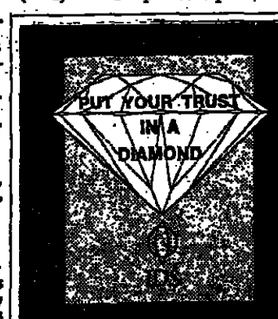
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against a
Floating Rate Promissory Note
due 1982 of Banco do Brasil S.A.
For the six months August 15th, 1980 to February 17th, 1981
the Bearer Depositary Receipts will carry an
Interest Rate of 11 1/16% per annum
Agent Bank
CHEMICALBANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
London

All these securities were sold outside the United States.
This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

August 14, 1980

$20,000,000

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Private W. German Cos. Lead Rush to U.S.

FRANKFURT, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ) — West German direct investment in the United States last year exceeded $2 billion, or half of the total for the preceding 25 years, according to the Institute of the German Economy in Cologne.

Much of this recent capital outflow is coming from an institution that has continued to flourish here to a far greater extent than in the United States — the family-owned company.

For example, the Flick Group, still controlled by the family of that name, has paid $365 million in the past few years for a 31 percent interest in W.R. Grace, and another $100 million for a 34.5 percent stake in U.S. Filter Corp.

Last year, the Tengelmann Group, owned by the heirs of the Schmitz-Scholl family, purchased 47 percent of Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea for $100 million.

And in the past 18 months, Bertelsmann, the closely held media goliath, purchased Parents magazine for $8 million, launched a U.S. edition of Geo magazine, bought Arista records for $50 million, acquired Brown Printing Co. for $40 million and announced plans for a U.S. book club.

Moreover, says Paul Baudler, executive secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany, "There's going to be a lot more activity by German-owned companies in the U.S."

Disproportionate Share

About 20 of West Germany's 100 largest corporations are family-owned, the Cologne institute says, and they are accounting for a disproportionately large share of the increased U.S. investment.

Most of these investments have been prompted by perceived limits on growth opportunities at home and by the strength of the Deutsche mark in relation to the dollar. But analysts here say some West German families have other motives: worries about rising socialism in Europe and about the continent's historical role as a battleground.

"Families in Europe tend to view the United States as the last bastion of capitalism, or at least as the one they're most comfortable with," a London investment banker says. "Profits aren't always the prime motive. For some, security is."

Bertelsmann's big investments in U.S. ventures represent a sharp contrast to the first century of the company's existence as a publisher of religious books.

Its recent foreign investments were spurred by domestic antitrust considerations after its rapid domestic growth, as well as by the failure of some diversification moves, including an ill-fated venture in computerized chicken farming. The failures reinforced the company's concentration on publishing at home and abroad.

Open discussion of their plans is unusual for these family companies. "Face it," says Peter Frerk, a board member of Volkswagen, "at most German companies, you won't even see an organization chart on the wall. Such things are considered confidential."

Such secrecy is cherished at Tengelmann. Although it has taken a major share of the domestic grocery market, little is known about its operations. Publicity is avoided. "We don't really think it is necessary," an official says.

As in the United States, where disclosure rules vary with the degree of public ownership, rules here vary with the corporate form of the companies. The family-owned Tengelmann does not even have to report its profits.

But the company does hold an annual press conference. At this year's session and at the A&P annual meeting last month, Tengelmann chief Erivan Haub did discuss his plans for the U.S. retailer in broad outline.

"We aren't going to sit on our investment like the previous owners," Mr. Haub said of the A&P investment. And he implied that his family firm would give A&P the stability and the commitment that have been lacking there.

Bertelsmann, Tengelmann and Flick are by no means the only family firms showing increased interest in the United States, but they are fairly typical.

Early this year, Theo Albrecht Stiftung, a family foundation which operates a chain of discount grocery stores, announced paying more than $16 million for a 9.2 percent interest in Albertson's, an Idaho-based supermarket operator.

West German analysts expect the trend to continue. But not every move is considered a wise one. Some charge, for example, that Flick's timing made it pay too much for its W.R. Grace stake; that Tengelmann is overextending itself by buying the A&P interest; and that Bertelsmann is jumping too heavily and too fast into the U.S. market. The companies, however, say the criticism is unfounded.

Study Sees Enough Fuel For U.S. Motorists to 2000

By Robert D. Hershey

ARLINGTON, Va., Aug. 19 (NYT) — A major study of U.S. fuel prospects has found that motorists are likely to have all the gasoline they need provided the nation develops more efficient cars and synthetic fuels.

Present levels of car and light-truck use can be maintained over the next 20 years, while the amount of petroleum required by the automotive fleet is reduced by more than 50 percent, according to the optimistic study published yesterday.

These are the main conclusions of the first phase of the study, conducted by the Mellon Institute's Energy Productivity Center and sponsored by the Department of Energy and a score of corporations and trade associations.

"An integrated strategy of improved automobile fuel economy and synthetic-fuel production can be competitive with current and expected prices of imported petroleum while maintaining the mobility provided by today's cars and light trucks," Mellon's researchers found.

Demand-Supply

Its study, led by Richard Shackson and James Leach, was said to have been the first to consider together the effects of "demand-side" fuel savings and "supply-side" alternative fuels.

Although the findings reassure the automobile industry about its prospects, they also presuppose vast amounts of capital for it to meet the anticipated miles-per-gallon goals — capital the auto companies may not be able to raise unless investors are given special incentives.

"The automakers are terribly nervous about what we're saying," Mr. Shackson commented, adding that the incentives could come directly from government subsidies or indirectly through tax breaks like those offered in oil-drilling plans.

The strategy to raise fuel economy — to 32 miles per gallon in 1985, 38 in 1990, 41 in 1995 and 47 in 2000 — requires maximum use of known technology but no major breakthroughs and no change in the mix of automobile sizes beyond that now expected for 1985.

Vehicle Downsizing

Savings also would rely on further vehicle downsizing, weight reduction through redesign and substitution of materials and improvements in aerodynamics and transmissions. Some benefit would also come from new types of engines such as the Brayton gas turbine and the Stirling.

By the end of the 1980s, however, the gains to be made from making cars more efficient will be about exhausted, the Mellon calculations showed, and resources should then be concentrated on synthetic fuels.

"Beyond the early '90s, fuel economy gains are no longer cost effective," Mr. Shackson said. As early as 1984, at 31 miles a gallon, fuel economy improvements will cost more than oil from shale as expressed in dollars per gallon of reduced fuel consumption.

The study estimated the costs of added vehicle efficiency and synthetic fuels to be almost exactly the same — $103 billion each — with the investment in fuel economy heavily concentrated in the 1980-85 period.

Moët-Hennessy

An agreement in principle to the acquisition of the whole of the company Schieffelin and Co. by the Moët-Hennessy Group has been signed on 8 August 1980 in New York. This agreement awaits the approval of the boards of both companies as well as that of the public authorities concerned.

Schieffelin and Co. which figures among the leading American distribution companies of wines and spirits, is in the United States the Commercial Agent of the Moët-Hennessy Group. It also owns the "Simi" winery in the Sonoma Valley in North California, and a fifty per cent holding in the German wine company "Sichel".

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

August 19, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Price
ALLIANCE INTL. c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.	
— (d) Alliance Intl.$Rsvs.($1)	8.6pc□
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF 682.30
— (d) Conbar	SF 688.00
— (d) Grobar	SF 757.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 896.00
BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF 17.92
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 4.68
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 12.28
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
— (w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 101.8c
— (w) High Interest Sterling	£87.5oxd
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 23.49
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 13.13
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 29.87
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 303.50
— (d) Canasec	SF 619.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 61.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 69.80
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 117.25
— (d) Ussec	SF 540.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 114.25
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—+(d) Concentra	DM 19.20
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.30
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 37.86
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$73.10
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd.	$ 24.04
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 36.77
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 77.84
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 21.87
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 46.42
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 15.19
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 12.76
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 10.77
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund	$ 14.87
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund	$ 10.95
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 16.56
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$ 1,688
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 23.74
LLOYDS BANK INT. POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 548.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 297.50
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
— (w) Rese ve Assets Fd Ltd	$ 10.05
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$ 30.69
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,524.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF 1,323.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF 361.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF 54.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 376.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 237.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 66.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 76.43
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 25.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 58.00
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 63.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 142.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 103.25
— (d) Globinvest	SF 57.75
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 84.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF 414.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 378.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 202.00
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
— (d) Unirenta	DM 37.52
— (d) Unifonds	DM 17.11
— (d) Unirak	DM 48.12

Other Funds	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$ 12.26
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 994.62
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 8.49
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 119.25
(w) CAMIT	$ 10.34
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 18.21
(d) Cortbica Open-End Fund	$ 319.63
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.45
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 1,199.99
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$ 7.16
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$ 15.46
(w) D.G.C.	$ 52.84
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 22.83
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$ 24.95
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,210.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V.	$ 36.88
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 7,939.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$ 229.69
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 160.45
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF 64.37
(d) Fonditalia	$ 19.38
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.49
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.77
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 516.63
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 121.15
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 131.06
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 12.97
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 178.77
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 22.22
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 8.42
(d) Investa DWS	DM 35.00
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 61.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.34
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 91.01
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 48.06lv
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,425.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 15.25
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF	$ 13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$ 32.46
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$ 86.51
(w) Lundund	$ 37.12
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$ 14.35
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ .64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.72
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 16.55
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.48*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 4.28*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 97.27
(w) Pretoria Financial	$ 1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 22.36
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$ 1,379.00
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund	$ 10.58
(d) Rento Fund	$ 58.43
(d) Rentinvest	LF 782.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.31
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 11.05
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 59.45
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 18.62
(W) SMH Special Fund	DM 94.90
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 15.46
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 59.60
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 81.82
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 36.54
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 57.60
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.62
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$ 106.25
(d) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas	$ 9.25
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd.	$ 464.73
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 19.82
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 100.83
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 2,568.56

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; * — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — ● - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1.00 UNIT.

U.S. Seeking New Policy To Restore Industry Base

(Continued from Page 9)

their consumption of oil long before the United States.

"We are no longer dealing with inflation-unemployment tradeoffs but with the simple policy focus of defusing the inflationary bias in our economy," said Alan Greenspan, who was the chief economic adviser in the Ford administration. "If we succeed in that, other policy initiatives are unnecessary. If we fail, other initiatives will be irrelevant."

A decade ago the U.S. trade union movement switched from support of free trade to protectionism. Some senior executives in industry — particularly in the auto and steel sectors, the hardest hit by imports — share this view. Nevertheless, the focus of the debate over industrial policy is on sharpening U.S. competitiveness rather than on resurrecting barriers against the foreigners.

Reginald Jones, Chairman of General Electric, commented, "We must take the road of improved competitiveness and expanding exports to avoid protectionism, nationalism and trade wars."

One reason for lagging investments in the United States, said Jerry Jasinowski, assistant secretary of Commerce for policy and another of the administration pointmen for industrial policy, is the U.S. appetite for consumption.

Less than 5 percent of disposable income, or take-home pay, goes into savings in this country, compared with double-digit rates of saving for almost every other major country. In Japan the rate is 25 percent.

Similarly, U.S. capital investment has trailed that of its competitors. In the United States, between 1966 and 1976, fixed investment in nonresidential properties came to only 13.5 percent of the gross national product. France, West Germany, Canada and Britain all did better, and the comparable figure for Japan was almost twice as high at 26 percent.

A consensus seems to be emerging in favor of tax changes to stimulate industrial investment. Proposals circulating in Congress and being shaped by the administration focus on shortening the tax write-off period for industrial equipment. This would give companies more cash to modernize.

Not long ago the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations would have been doctrinaire in opposing tax relief for business. Now its position is much more flexible.

"For unions to oppose all future tax incentives for industry," said Lane Kirkland, president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., "would be as blind and as wrong as industry's insistence on across-the-board relief. But we will insist that the use of tax policy must come within the framework of sensible national policy."

Labor, management and government now also seem to agree on the need to set up some sort of new cooperative tripartite structures that would help shape overall policies.

Yet some people in industry are worried that the emphasis on reindustrialization would lead to a "planned economy," with government subsidizing weak, politically targeted spending programs and with heavy-handed regulation.

"The British tried that, and it does not work," cautioned Mr. Jones.

Chase Hikes Prime Rate

(Continued from Page 9)

formula, the bank pegged the prime rate at 1½ percentage points above the average rate on three-month CDs over the most recent three-week period. The three-week average tended to smooth changes in the prime, but it also caused those changes to lag behind changes in market interest rates.

"The prime rate is going to go higher," declared William Griggs, a senior vice president of J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust. "I wouldn't be at all surprised to see an 11½ percent prime rate before the end of the month," he said.

The upward pressure on the prime rate has been especially evident in the market for bank negotiable CDs, which represent large deposits left for a specified period of time. CDs due in six months, for instance, were quoted late yesterday at 10.55 percent bid in the secondary, or resale, market, up from 10.05 percent Friday.

The bid on three-month CDs jumped to 10.15 from 9.65 percent Friday.

A month ago, the rate on both three-and six-month certificates was hovering at about 8⅜ percent. Such CDs are an important means banks use in gathering funds for lending and investing. Changes in their cost are passed along to borrowers.



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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

Stock	12 Month High / Low, Div. in $, Yld., P/E, Sls 100s, High, Low, Close Quot., Ch'ge Prev Close
Texfi Ind	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]
Textr pf	[illegible]
Textr pf	[illegible]
Thiokol	[illegible]
ThmBet	[illegible]
Thomln	[illegible]
Thrifty	[illegible]
Ti-Caro	[illegible]
Tidwtr	[illegible]
Tigerint	[illegible]
Timeln	[illegible]
Tmi pf	[illegible]
TimesM	[illegible]
Timkn	[illegible]
ToddSh	[illegible]
Tokheim	[illegible]
TolEdis	[illegible]
TolEd pf	[illegible]
TolEd pf	[illegible]
TonkaCp	[illegible]
TootRol	[illegible]
ToroCo	[illegible]
Tosco	[illegible]
TayRUs	[illegible]
Tracor	[illegible]
Trane	[illegible]
TranUn	[illegible]
TW Corp	[illegible]
TW Cp wt	[illegible]
TWC pf	[illegible]
TWC pf	[illegible]
TWC pf	[illegible]
Transm	[illegible]
Traninc	[illegible]
Tranco	[illegible]
Transco pf	[illegible]
Transcn	[illegible]
TrGP pf	[illegible]
TrGP pf	[illegible]
TrnsOh	[illegible]
Tranwy	[illegible]
Travlrs	[illegible]
TriCon	[illegible]
TriCn pf	[illegible]
Tribein	[illegible]
Triaind	[illegible]
TriaPc	[illegible]
Triantri	[illegible]
Trico	[illegible]
Trintyln	[illegible]
TucsEP	[illegible]
TCFox	[illegible]
TwinDs	[illegible]
TycoLab	[illegible]
TylerCp	[illegible]
Tymshr	[illegible]
—U—U—U—	
UAL	[illegible]
UGI	[illegible]
UMC	[illegible]
UMET Tr	[illegible]
UNCRes	[illegible]
Unarco	[illegible]
UniILt	[illegible]
UCamp	[illegible]
UnCarb	[illegible]
UnComr	[illegible]
UnionCp	[illegible]
UnElec	[illegible]
UnEl pf	[illegible]
UnEl pf	[illegible]
UnEl pf	[illegible]
UnEl pf	[illegible]
UnOilCal	[illegible]
UnPac	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]
Uniroyl pf	[illegible]
UnBrnd	[illegible]
UBrd pf	[illegible]
UnEnRs	[illegible]
UnGrty	[illegible]
Ulllum	[illegible]
UIlu pf	[illegible]

Stock	12 Month High / Low, Div. in $, Yld., P/E, Sls 100s, High, Low, Close Quot., Ch'ge Prev Close
UIllu pf	[illegible]
UnitInd	[illegible]
UnitInd	[illegible]
UJerBk	[illegible]
UnMM	[illegible]
UnPkMn	[illegible]
UnRefn	[illegible]
USAir	[illegible]
USAir	[illegible]
USAir pf	[illegible]
USFid	[illegible]
USGyps	[illegible]
USHom	[illegible]
USInd	[illegible]
USLeas	[illegible]
US Rlty	[illegible]
USShoe	[illegible]
USSteel	[illegible]
USTobc	[illegible]
UnTech	[illegible]
UTch pf	[illegible]
UTch pf	[illegible]
UnTel	[illegible]
UnitT pf	[illegible]
Unitrod	[illegible]
Univar	[illegible]
UnivFd	[illegible]
UnLeaf	[illegible]
USLIFE	[illegible]
USLIF pf	[illegible]
UnitFd	[illegible]
UtaPL	[illegible]
UtPL pf	[illegible]
UtPL pf	[illegible]
—V—V—V—	
VF Cp	[illegible]
VSI Cp	[illegible]
Valero	[illegible]
ValleyIn	[illegible]
VanDm	[illegible]
Varian	[illegible]
Varo	[illegible]
Veeco	[illegible]
Vendo	[illegible]
Vestse	[illegible]
Viacom	[illegible]
Viacom pf	[illegible]
VaEPw	[illegible]
VaEP pf	[illegible]
VaEP pf	[illegible]
VaEP pf	[illegible]
VaE pf	[illegible]
VaEP pf	[illegible]
Vornado	[illegible]
Vulcino	[illegible]
VulcnM	[illegible]
—W—W—W—	
WICOR	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]
Wachov	[illegible]
WachRty	[illegible]
WalMrt	[illegible]
Walgrn	[illegible]
WkHCn	[illegible]
WallBus	[illegible]
WalMu	[illegible]
WaltJm	[illegible]
WaltJ pf	[illegible]
WaltJ pf	[illegible]
WardFd	[illegible]
Warnaco	[illegible]
WrnCm	[illegible]
WarnrL	[illegible]
WashGs	[illegible]
WshNat	[illegible]
WashN pf	[illegible]
WshWt	[illegible]
WasteM	[illegible]
WatkJn	[illegible]
WayGos	[illegible]
WayG pf	[illegible]
WeanUn	[illegible]
WebbD	[illegible]

Stock	12 Month High / Low, Div. in $, Yld., P/E, Sls 100s, High, Low, Close Quot., Ch'ge Prev Close
WeisMk	[illegible]
WellsF	[illegible]
WelFM	[illegible]
WPenPw	[illegible]
WstctT	[illegible]
WAirL	[illegible]
WAir pf	[illegible]
WnBnc	[illegible]
WnCoNA	[illegible]
WPacI	[illegible]
WUnion	[illegible]
WnUn pf	[illegible]
WnUn pf	[illegible]
WUn pf	[illegible]
WUTI pf	[illegible]
WestgEl	[illegible]
Westv pf	[illegible]
Westvc	[illegible]
Weyerhr	[illegible]
Weyr pf	[illegible]
WhelPit	[illegible]
WhelP pf	[illegible]
WhelPit	[illegible]
WhelPit pf	[illegible]
WhelPit pf	[illegible]
Whirlpl	[illegible]
WhitC	[illegible]
WhitC pf	[illegible]
WhiteM	[illegible]
Whittak	[illegible]
Wickes wt	[illegible]
Wiebldt	[illegible]
Williams	[illegible]
WilshrO	[illegible]
WinDx	[illegible]
WinDx B	[illegible]
Winnbgo	[illegible]
Winterj	[illegible]
WiscEP	[illegible]
WiscE pf	[illegible]
WiscPL	[illegible]
WiscPS	[illegible]
Witco	[illegible]
WittrA	[illegible]
WolvrW	[illegible]
Wometc	[illegible]
WoodPt	[illegible]
Wolwth	[illegible]
Wolw pf	[illegible]
WorldAir	[illegible]
Wrigly	[illegible]
Wurlitzr	[illegible]
WyleLb	[illegible]
Wyly	[illegible]
—X—Y—Z—	
Xerox	[illegible]
XTRA	[illegible]
ZaleCp	[illegible]
ZaleCA	[illegible]
Zapata	[illegible]
Zayre	[illegible]
ZenithR	[illegible]
Zero	[illegible]
Zurnind	[illegible]

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, August 18, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
39264	Abiti Prce	$21	20¾	20⅞	
200	Acklands	$13½	13½	13½	
24400	Agnico E	$14¼	13⅞	14⅛	
4600	Agra Ind A	$5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
16555	Alta Gas A	$34¾	34	34	— ¼
900	Alta Nat	$23½	23½	23½	— 1
150	Algo Cent	$25½	25½	25½	— ¼
32801	Algoma St	$40½	40	40	—1½
7210	Andres W A	$11¼	10⅞	10⅞	
59046	Argus C pr	26½	6½	6½	— ½
6600	Asbestos	$35½	34⅜	34⅞	— ⅜
6140	Atco A	$27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅜
20803	BP Can	$45½	44⅝	45	— ⅛
14725	Bank N S	$34	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅜
600	Beth Cop	$24	24	24	
6040	Bralor Res	$15⅝	15	15	— ½
1200	Bramalea	$10½	10½	10½	— ¼
11705	Brenda M	$37¾	37	37	— ¼
8857	BCFP	$17	16	16¼	— ⅜
6707	BC Phone	$17	17	17	— ⅛
11450	Brunswk	$14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
1965	Budd Con	$8	7⅞	8	
1600	CAE	$23	22	23	+ 1
7850	Cad Fry	$25	25	25	— ⅛
170198	Cal Pow A	$19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
5370	Camflo	$31½	30⅛	30⅛	— 1
7050	C Nor West	$27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
379	C Packrs	$32½	32½	32½	+ ½
6000	Can Perm	$18½	18¼	18¼	— ½
2946	Can Trust	$26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
1200	C Tung	$33	32½	32½	—1½
10363	CCablesy A	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
38388	CI Bk Com	$28½	28	28	— ¼
24795	CanP Ent	$27½	26⅜	26⅝	— 1
22565	Cdn Nat Res	$21½	20⅜	20⅞	— ⅜
1076	Cdn Tire A	$28¾	28	28	— ⅜
963	C Utlties	$22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
339	Candel Oil	$32½	32½	32½	— 1
2300	Cara	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
7300	Cassiar	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
6030	Celanese	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2050	Cherokee	$11½	11½	11½	
13300	Con Distrb	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
1357	Con Fardy	285	280	280	— 5
300	Conventrs	$17¼	17	17	— ¼
300	Conwest A	$5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
11400	Coseka R	$21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
3500	Cralamt	$6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
2900	Crush Intl	$13¼	13	13	
19035	Cyprus	$23½	22¼	22¼	— ⅞
7780	Czar Res	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
27850	Daon Dev	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
22045	Denison	$53¾	52	52	—1⅛
10800	Dickenson	$18⅞	18¼	18⅜	
9250	D Bridge	$19	18⅞	19	
28024	Dofasco A	$42	40⅞	41	— ⅜
910	Dom Stores	$18⅜	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
480	Du Pont A	$28	28	28	— ⅛
3500	Electhome	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	
3650	Emco	$12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
27181	C Falcon C	$12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅜
3740	Fibre Nik	$139	135½	135½	—3½
400	Fed Ind A	$8⅜	8	8⅜	
2000	Fed Pion	$40	40	40	+ 1
1900	Fraser	$19	19	19	+ ½
4673	G M Res	640	610	610	— 35
25	G Distrb A	$11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
4050	G Distrb w	485	465	475	— 15
31675	Gibraltar	$15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
15770	Graff G	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
4850	GL Forest	$57½	57	57	— ⅜
400	Greyhnd	$18⅝	18	18	
600	H Group A	485	485	485	
600	Hard Crp A	220	210	220	+ 15
1895	Hawker	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
42	Hayes D	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2118	H Bay Co	$25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
7600	IAC	$11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
28200	Indal	$16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
100	Inland Gas	$15	15	15	+ ⅛
238	Int Mogul	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9766	Inter Pipe	$18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
555	Ivaco	$20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
1650	Jannock	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7683	Kaiser Re	$33	31⅛	31¼	— 1
3700	Kam Kotla	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
1700	Kelsey H	$28	27½	28	+ ½
3680	Kerr Add	$19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
6975	Labatt A	$24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
7090	Lacana	$9⅝	9	9¼	+ ¼
4800	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5010	LL Lac	$16½	15⅞	16½	+ 1
6159	Loblaw Co	$6⅛	6	6	
650	MICC	$11¼	11	11	
325	Mclan H A	$17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
60	Est Mirtic	400	400	400	— 35
23591	Merland E	$9⅜	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
23123	Mitel Corp	$33	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅞
1916	Molson A	$32⅛	32	32⅛	
210	Molson B	$31⅞	31½	31⅞	
22119	Moore	$36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	— ½
4050	Murphy	$35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
310	Nat Trust	$26	26	26	
70065	Noranda	$29⅛	28	28	— ⅞
41461	Norcen	$26⅛	25	25	— ⅞
760	Nowsco W	$32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
11250	Nu-West A	$27¾	27	27¼	+ ¼
5785	Oakwood	$19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
5475	Oshawa A	$18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
6860	Pamour	$18⅝	18¼	18½	— ¼
195	PanCan P	$86½	86½	86½	
1850	Pembina	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9650	Petrolina	$59⅛	59	59⅛	
1300	Phonix Oil	$8	7⅞	8	
1327	Pine Point	$38½	38	38	— ⅞
7752	Place G	320	315	315	— 5
22300	Placer	$25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅞
1700	Ram	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅝
400	Redpath	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
10818	Rd Stenhs A	$11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
1450	Reichhold	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
14710	Revnu Prp	214	208	210	— 2
658	Roman	$70	69	69	— 1
1000	Rothman	$26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
5715	Sceptre	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4000	Scotts	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
21966	Shell Can	$32⅜	31	31	—1⅛
19780	Sherritt	$15¼	14⅝	14⅞	— ½
7170	Sigma	$41½	41	41⅛	— 1
870	S Sears A	$9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
2330	Skye Res	$14⅜	14	14⅛	— ⅛
2000	Slater Stl	$17	17	17	
150	Southm	$37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
650	St Brodcst	$13	13	13	
121977	Stelco A	$38⅛	37½	37⅝	— ⅝
1900	Steep R	$5⅞	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
4618	Sulpetro B	$25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
200	Suncor pr	$27	27	27	
1725	Talcorp A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
300	Tara	$13	13	13	+ ⅛
2400	Teck Cor A	$20⅝	20	20	— ¼
136255	Teck Cor B	$20	19⅜	19⅝	— ½
17390	Tex Can	$27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— 1
11950	Thom N A	$18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
11468	Tor Dm Bk	$32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
300	Torstar B	$28	28	28	— 1
1450	Traders A	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
26945	Trns Mt	$15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
23483	Trinity Res	$17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
2519	TrCan PL	$24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
3004	Turbo Cl B	$25½	25	25	— ½
19086	UGas A	$11⅞	11½	11⅝	
885	Union Oil	$38½	37½	37½	—1½
1200	Un Asbstos	$6	5⅞	6	
2620	U Keno	$45⅛	44⅜	44⅝	— ½
2050	U Siscoe	$20	20	20	— ⅛
2035	Un Corbid	$33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅜
1455	Versti Cor	$18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
4500	Vestgron	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
6618	Weldwod	$25	24½	25	+ ⅛
9450	West Mine	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
400	Weston	$24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅜
7900	Willroy	$11	10⅞	11	
2400	Woodwd A	$29	29	29	+ ⅛
3700	Yk Bear	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛

Total sales 5,382,871 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

August 19, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	9 15/16 - 10 1/16	8⅝ - 8⅞	5¼ - 5½	16⅜ - 16⅞	10⅝ - 11⅛
2 M.	10⅜ - 10½	8 5/16 - 8 7/16	5¼ - 5½	16⅛ - 16⅜	10⅝ - 11⅛
3 M.	11 - 11⅛	8⅜ - 8⅝	5¼ - 5½	16⅛ - 16⅜	10⅝ - 11⅛
6 M.	11 7/16 - 11 9/16	8 - 8⅛	5¼ - 5½	15⅞ - 16⅛	11 - 11½
1 Y.	11 9/16 - 11 11/16	7 13/16 - 7 15/16	5⅛ - 5⅜	14⅞ - 15⅛	11⅛ - 11⅜

European Stock Markets

August 19, 1980

(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	72.20	73.50
AKZO	22.90	22.90
Albert Heijn	75.00	75.40
Algembank	312.00	325.00
AMEV	89.20	89.20
Amrobank	66.40	69.00
A'Dam Rub	3.59	3.42
Boskalis	96.20	97.00
Bredero	210.00	209.00
Buehrmann T	67.10	67.20
Caland Hldg	74.60	74.70
Elsevier	236.00	236.00
Ennia	136.00	137.50
Fokker	27.00	27.20
Gist Brocades	28.40	28.80
Heineken	57.40	57.90
H.V.A.	40.50	41.40
Hoogovens	16.00	16.50
Naarden	15.30	15.70
K.L.M.	67.30	67.10
Nat. Nedder	116.50	116.80
Nedlloyd	88.50	88.10
Oce Vander G	126.80	128.00
OGEM	8.50	7.80
Pakhoed	44.00	45.40
Philips	17.60	17.80
Robeco	181.50	182.50
Rodamco	104.60	104.50
Rolinco	171.00	172.20
Rorento	115.10	115.20
Royal Dutch	171.50	172.00
RSV	48.60	49.00
Unilever	123.00	123.20
Van Ommer	27.60	27.40
VMF-Stork	40.20	39.70
VNU	84.30	84.50

Anp-Cbs Index : 86.70
Previous : 87.10

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,505	1,520
Cockerill	217	224
EBES	1,980	1,980
Electrobel	6,040	6,020
GB-Inno-BM	2,340	2,340
GBL (B.lamb)	1,390	1,398
Hoboken	2,405	2,420
Petrofina	4,825	4,890
Ph. Gevaert	1,274	1,268
Soc. Generale	1,410	1,410
Sofina	3,100	3,455
Solvay	2,480	2,485
Traction Elec	2,515	2,515
Un. Miniere	734	734
V. Montagne	1,312	1,322

Bourse Index : 165.39
Previous : 165.23

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	90.50	91.00
Allianz Vers.	444.00	444.00
B.A.S.F.	135.70	135.80
Bayer	115.70	116.30
Bayer Hypo	263.00	266.00
Bayer Verein	308.50	311.50
Commerzbnk	170.50	172.00
Cont. Gummi	64.80	65.80
Daimler	263.00	262.00
Degussa	253.00	253.10
Demag	131.00	131.00
D.Babcock	203.00	206.00
Deutsche Bnk	288.60	292.00
Dresdner Bnk	193.00	195.00
Du. Schulte	168.00	168.00
GHH	214.00	216.50
Hapag Lloyd	68.00	68.00
Hochtief	450.00	450.00
Hoechst	115.80	116.00
Hoesch	26.20	26.20
Holzmann	393.00	396.00
Horten	139.20	140.50
Kali u Salz	166.00	168.00
Karstadt	218.00	220.00
Kaufhof	176.80	179.00
K.H.D.	214.00	216.50
Kloeckner	45.00	45.10
Krupp	60.10	62.00
Linde	325.50	330.00
Lufthansa	79.00	78.00
MAN	190.50	188.00
Mannesman	123.80	123.50
Metallgesell.	274.50	276.00
Muench. Ruck	554.00	554.00
Neckermann	97.50	97.00
Preussag	111.20	111.00
RWE.new	183.50	185.50
Schering	220.70	222.50
Siemens	279.00	280.50
Thyssen	64.30	64.90
Varta	167.00	171.00
Veba	149.00	150.00
VEW	112.30	112.30
Volkswagen	171.80	172.50

Siemens Index : 139.57
Previous : 140.30

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.85½	0.85
AA Co	$15.50	15.36
Anglo-Am	15.37	15.37
Babcock-Wil	0.93	0.91
Barclays Bnk	4.20	4.11
BAT Ind.	2.81	2.80
Beecham Gp	1.51	1.50
BICC	1.35	1.34
BOC Int'l	0.83	0.82
Boots	2.30	2.28
Bowater	1.70	1.70
B.P.	3.48	3.48
Burmah	1.93	1.93
Coats Patons	0.51½	0.50½
Charter Gold	2.30	2.30
Cadbury Sc.	0.60	0.60½
Cons.Gold Fds	5.30	5.20
Courtaulds	0.64	0.65
De Beer	$9.75	9.50
Distillers	2.13	2.12
Dunlop	0.74	0.74
Free St Ged	66.00	64.75
GEC	4.08	4.06
GKN	2.34	2.32
Glaxo	2.34	2.32
GUS	4.54	4.46
Guinness	0.85	0.85
Hawker-Sidd	2.26	2.20
ICI	3.46	3.48
Imps	0.80½	0.80½
Lonrho	0.92	0.94
Lucas	2.17	2.18
Marks-Spenc	1.02	1.01
Metal Box	2.90	2.90
Plessey	2.47	2.44
Randfontein	$69.00	68.50
Rank Org.	1.76	1.76
Reed	1.99	1.98
Rolls Royce	1.28	1.28
Royal Dutch	37⅛	37½
R.T.Z.	4.68	4.65
Shell	4.18	4.18
Thorn (A)	3.52	3.48
Trafalgar H	0.73½	0.73
Tube Invest.	2.46	2.50
Ultramar	3.52	3.54
Untd Biscuits	0.84	0.84
Vickers	1.28	1.28
War Loan 3½	31.63	30.37
W. Deep	550.75	49.25
W. Driefin	586.75	85.75
W. Holding	576.50	74.75
Woolworth	0.54¼	0.53¾
ZCI	0.37	0.37

F.T. 30 Index : 488.10
Previous : 487.60

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	7.50	7.50
Bastogi	545.25	552.00
Centrale	12,800	12,460
ERBA	3,290.00	3,125.00
EreMorelli	305.00	312.00
Fiat	1,580.00	1,590.00
Finsider	64.00	63.00
Generali	85,400	82,200
IFI	2,620.00	2,730.00
Italcimenti	25,980	25,390
Italgas	902.00	903.00
Italsider	334.00	328.00
LaRinas	294.00	254.48
Montedis	146.00	145.75
Olivetti	2,230.00	2,195.00
Pirelli	2,420.00	2,430.00
Snia Visco	746.00	746.00

BCI Index : 126.87
Previous : 121.86

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	460.00	465.00
Alsthom Atl.	70.90	70.90
BIC	581.00	586.00
Bouygues	466.00	474.00
BSN	999.00	1,015.00
Carrefour	1,631.00	1,649.00
Cim Lafarge	284.00	285.00
Club Mediter	390.00	393.80
Cofimeg	153.00	155.00
Cie Bancaire	359.00	363.50
CFP	231.90	234.00
CGE	382.50	382.00
CCF	187.00	188.50
Creusot Loire	77.40	78.40
CSF	456.00	452.00
Dumez	832.00	839.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,120.00	1,215.00
Ferodo	3366.50	369.00
Gen Occident	350.00	357.00
Hachette	263.90	268.00
Imetal	90.00	91.10
Legrand	1,543.00	1,543.00
L Oreal	690.00	708.00
Mach Bull	56.00	56.10
Matra	8,910.00	8,900.00
Michelin	824.00	823.00
Moet Henn	526.00	531.00
Moulinex	73.00	73.20
Nord-Est L.	34.40	34.80
Paribas	254.80	254.50
Penarroya	75.10	75.10
Pernod Ric	319.70	323.50
Perrier	200.60	202.50
Peugeot	202.50	203.00
Poclain	223.00	230.00
Printemps	109.00	110.10
PUK	104.00	104.00
Radiotech.	308.00	308.00
Redoute	453.00	467.00
Rh Poulenc	122.00	122.00
Roussel Uclaf	254.00	255.00
Sacilor	19.40	19.65
St Gobain	127.00	128.30
SkisRossignol	767.00	775.00
Suez	290.00	290.00
Telemecan	950.00	955.00
ThomsonBr	227.00	233.00
Usinor	10.70	10.80

Agefi Index : 142.75
Previous : 143.37

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,245	1,265
Buehrle	2,910	2,935
B Boveri	1,735	1,750
Cib Geigy	1,125	1,135
Cr Suisse	2,380	2,390
Elektrowatt	2,400	2,420
Fisher	865	875
Hoff-Roche B	6,950	7,050
Interfood	5,550	5,600
Jelmoli	1,460	1,470
Landis Gyr	1,510	1,510
Nestle	3,485	3,500
Sandoz	3,850	3,840
Schindler	1,480	1,500
Ste B. Suisse	384	388
Sulzer	2,940	2,930
Swissair	741	748
U.B. Suisse	3,430	3,425
Winterthur	2,425	2,420
Zurich Ins.	14,250	14,350

SBC Index : 341.80
Previous : 343.30

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 19, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Sony Corp	700,400	11⅝	+ ⅛
Tesoro Pet	565,800	27⅝	+1⅝
SouCalEd	349,300	24⅝	— ⅛
Boeing s	303,200	37⅝	— ⅛
IBM	452,000	66	— ⅜
Citicorp	340,500	22⅛	+ ⅛
Occident Pet	339,700	27⅝	+1
BankAmer	331,300	25⅞	— ⅛
Gen Motors	331,100	53⅝	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	290,300	36⅝	— ⅜
ElPaso Co	284,200	21⅝	+1⅛
IntT&T	280,700	30⅝	— ¼
AmerT&T	262,700	52⅝	
East Kodak	260,400	63⅞	+ ⅜
StorgeTech	256,500	19⅝	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	47.93	41.89
Advanced	456	269
Volume Up (millions)	11.85	5.14
Declined	1,076	1,381
Volume Down (millions)	34.06	34.50
Unchanged	399	273
Total issues	1,931	1,923
New highs	30	37
New lows	4	2

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	944.03	952.13	937.37	939.85	—8.78
20 Trn	316.44	319.84	314.47	317.05	—0.33
15 Util	110.19	110.59	109.32	110.22	—0.07
65 Stk	341.55	344.63	339.18	340.92	—1.91

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	124.00	121.97	122.60	—0.79
Industrials	140.77	138.43	139.12	—0.93
Utilities	51.38	50.66	51.07	—0.06
Finance	13.07	12.89	12.94	—0.12
Transp.	18.87	18.54	18.70	—0.05

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	70.71	70.22	70.32	—0.43
Industrials	81.96	81.46	81.46	—0.56
Transp.	62.23	61.53	62.11	—0.21
Utilities	38.01	37.96	37.97	—0.08
Finance	67.00	66.74	66.74	—0.46

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
August 18	162,111	400,004	1,419
August 15	159,838	358,571	1,862
August 14	144,656	387,198	1,820
August 13	147,659	337,751	1,474
AUGUST 12	147,459	395,811	1,373

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
CKPet	210,700	34⅛	
GifCana s	186,700	26⅝	— ⅝
Wainoco s	180,700	36⅝	+ ⅜
Dataprod	116,600	27½	— ½
Paradyne s	110,900	40⅝	— ⅛
HouOilM	100,400	31⅛	+ ⅛
ResrtIntA	94,100	31	—1⅛
WangB	87,400	49½	—1½
GtBas Pet	83,700	13⅝	+ ⅜
RangerOil s	72,800	34⅝	+ ½

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	5.53	6.56
Advanced	254	168
Volume Up (millions)	2.62	1.51
Declined	356	498
Volume Down (millions)	2.32	4.49
Unchanged	224	176
Total issues	834	842
New highs	N.A.	31
New lows	N.A.	4

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
319.89	314.80	317.84	—1.17

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, August 18, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
3853	Bnk Mont	$29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
300	Can Cmt	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
5925	Con Bath	$13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
12400	Dom TxtA	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
2300	FCA Int	310	305	310	
2500	Imasco	$27⅞	27	27	— ¾
9987	NatBk Cda	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
1350	Power Co	$18	17⅞	17⅞	
200	RollandA	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
1335	Royal Bk	$54	53½	53½	— ⅜
800	RoyTrstco	$16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
200	Steinbrg A	$22¼	22	22	+ ⅛

Total Sales 735,577 shares.

European Gold Markets

August 19, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	630.75	624.00	+11.75
Zurich	623.50	624.50	+13.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	626.34	628.32	+8.43

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Canadian Indexes

August 19, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	342.38	342.61
Toronto	2,303.87	2,316.85

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto : TSE 300 index.
Is cindex.sa.

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BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

U.S. $30,000,000
Floating Rate Notes
1976-1981

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes, the rate of interest has been fixed at 11¹⁵⁄₁₆ per annum for the interest period running from 20th August 1980 to 20th February 1981.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	29 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81
630	4.00- 6.00	31.00-36.00	—.—
650	0.50- 1.00	23.00-27.00	—.—
670	0.15 0.45	19.00-22.00	49.00-54.00
690	0.05- 0.10	15.00-19.00	41.00-46.00
710	0.01- 0.05	12.00-15.00	34.00-39.00

Gold bullion 624.00-626.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

When in Washington, D.C. meet me at Blackie's House of Beef
22nd & M Sts. N.W.
OUR 34th YEAR

هكذا من الأصل

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Chicago Futures

August 19, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.27¾	4.52	4.47	4.50½	+.02¾
Dec	4.69	4.73½	4.69	4.71¾	+.01½
Mar	4.87½	4.92½	4.87½	4.90¼	+.01½
May	4.91	4.95½	4.91	4.93¾	+.00¾
Jul	4.89½	4.94	4.89½	4.92¼	+.01
Sep	4.97	4.99	4.97	4.98	+.00¾

Sales Mon. 13,443. Total open interest Mon. 69,814, off 490 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	3.37¾	3.39½	3.35½	3.38¼	+.02¼
Dec	3.37	3.40½	3.36½	3.39¼	+.02¼
Mar	3.46	3.49	3.45¼	3.48¼	+.01¼
May	3.49½	3.52	3.49	3.51¼	+.02¼
Jul	3.50	3.52	3.49¾	3.51¾	+.02¼
Sep	3.42	3.44	3.42	3.44	+.03

Sales Mon. 48,601. Total open interest Mon. 247,672, up 2,205 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Aug	7.41	7.44½	7.38	7.41	
Sep	7.41	7.47½	7.39	7.43¾	+.00¾
Nov	7.61	7.66	7.58	7.61½	
Jan	7.74	7.80	7.73½	7.76	
Mar	7.90	7.95½	7.89	7.90¾	—.00½
May	7.97	8.03	7.96½	7.97½	—.02½
Jul	7.98½	8.03½	7.98	7.97	—.02
Aug	7.98	7.99½	7.96	7.97	—.01

Sales Mon. 43,814. Total open interest Mon. 142,630, up 2,922 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Aug	207.80	208.00	207.00	207.30	+ .30
Sep	208.80	210.00	208.10	209.40	+ .60
Oct	211.50	212.40	210.50	211.40	+ .40
Dec	215.00	216.70	214.60	215.80	+ .40
Jan	217.00	219.20	217.00	217.80	+ .40
Mar	218.50	221.40	218.50	219.50	+ .70
May	222.80	222.50	220.70	222.50	+2.00
Jul	222.20	225.20	222.20	224.50	+2.30
Aug	221.50	222.50	221.50	221.50	+2.80
Sep	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	+2.00

Sales Mon. 8,242. Total open interest Mon. 51,426, off 493 from Fri.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs.					
Aug	25.15	25.51	25.10	25.30	+ .18
Sep	25.47	25.95	25.60	25.69	+ .02
Oct	25.90	26.20	25.85	25.97	
Dec	26.25	26.58	26.20	26.28	
Jan	26.58	26.75	26.40	26.43	+ .03
Mar	26.80	27.05	26.75	26.85	+ .10
May	26.90	27.30	26.90	27.02	+ .12
Jul	27.15	27.25	27.10	27.30	+ .10
Aug				27.15	+ .15
Sep	27.05	27.20	27.05	27.15	+ .15

Sales Mon. 33,850. Total open interest Mon. 61,520, off 124 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.77	1.77¾	1.75½	1.77¼	+.00¼
Dec	1.92	1.92¾	1.90¾	1.92¼	+.00½
Mar	2.02	2.02¾	2.01	2.02¾	+.00¾
May	2.05	2.05½	2.05	2.05½	+.00½
Jul	2.05	2.05	2.04½	2.05	+.00½

Sales Mon. 1,361. Total open interest Mon. 8,107, up 62 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	74.00	74.15	73.58	73.70	— .33
Oct	68.65	69.45	68.30	69.20	+ .45

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	68.00	68.50	67.88	68.32	+ .20
Jan	69.50	69.75	69.85	69.75	+ .05
Feb	69.85	70.07	69.40	69.90	+ .10
Apr	71.30	71.62	71.05	71.35	+ .03
Jun	72.27	72.90	72.27	72.55	+ .10

Est. sales 24,002; sales Mon. 23,694. Total open interest Mon. 58,840, off 2,586 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	80.00	80.00	79.25	79.50	— .35
Sep	75.65	76.05	74.85	75.77	+ .30
Oct	74.70	74.85	73.15	74.67	+ .02
Nov	75.50	75.90	75.95	75.67	+ .17
Jan	77.50	77.65	77.45	77.50	— .45
Mar	78.60	78.60	78.00	78.20	— .42
Apr	78.48	78.70	78.10	78.48	— .15
May	78.35	78.50	78.00	78.50	— .30

Est. sales 4,052; sales Mon. 2,645. Total open interest Mon. 12,455, off 145 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	49.80	50.45	49.60	50.32	+ .45
Oct	43.20	44.25	43.20	43.77	+ .02
Dec	45.05	45.40	44.70	44.95	— .17
Feb	47.55	47.80	47.15	47.20	— .35
Apr	46.40	46.70	46.05	46.12	— .22
Jun	49.40	50.10	49.35	49.65	+ .15
Jul	50.90	51.55	50.60	50.80	— .10
Aug	51.10	51.10	50.30	50.30	
Oct				49.00	

Est. sales 10,134; sales Mon. 9,015. Total open interest Mon. 27,574, up 156 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	49.60	51.60	49.30	49.75	— .92
Feb	60.50	61.70	59.90	60.05	—1.55
Mar	60.70	61.55	60.02	60.07	—1.38
May	60.00	60.00	60.60	60.85	—1.35
Jul	61.20	62.20	60.90	60.80	—1.40
Aug	60.70	61.30	60.50	60.50	— .95

Est. sales 8,596; sales Mon. 7,209. Total open interest Mon. 16,078, off 633 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; dollars per lb.					
Aug	54.00	54.00	53.55	53.55	—2.00
Oct	51.10	51.65	50.72	51.25	— .45
Dec	49.00	49.00	48.20	48.85	— .38
Feb	51.10	51.77	49.65	50.95	— .40
Apr	50.50	50.50	50.50	50.50	— .35
Jun				52.00	— .35
Jul				52.00	— .25
Aug				51.00	— .35

Est. sales 244; sales Mon. 80. Total open interest Mon. 1,993, off 9 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Sep	56.50	56.80	56.15	56.20	— .70
Oct				58.75	
Nov				63.60	
Dec				64.25	+ .25

Est. sales 13; sales Mon. 29. Total open interest Mon. 123, off 13 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Sep	200.00	200.00	198.60	198.60	—5.00
Nov	204.00	204.20	202.70	202.70	—5.00
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	201.00	201.70	199.40	199.40	—6.00
Mar	208.70	208.70	205.70	205.70	—5.00
May	215.50	216.00	213.00	213.00	—6.00
Jul	225.50	225.70	222.90	222.90	—5.00
Sep	227.00	227.00	227.00	227.00	—5.00
Nov				227.10	—4.90

Est. sales 1,002; sales Mon. 2,1144. Total open interest Mon. 13,303, off 566 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	201.60	201.60	197.60	197.60	—7.00
Nov	200.00	200.00	197.30	197.30	—7.00
Jan	201.00	201.50	199.40	199.40	—7.00
Mar	204.00	204.00	202.50	202.50	—7.00
May	206.50	207.50	205.20	205.20	—6.00
Jul	210.50	210.50	208.00	208.00	—6.00
Sep	210.00	210.50	208.50	208.50	—5.50

Sales Mon. 549. Total open interest Mon. 3,884, up 52 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	90.63	90.65	90.38	90.39	—.24
Oct	90.54	90.57	90.33	90.33	—.20
Dec	90.31	90.45	90.20	90.22	—.15
Jan	90.33	90.37	90.17	90.17	—.13
Mar	90.30	90.34	90.08	90.10	—.11
Apr				90.04	—.10
Jun	90.02	90.12	89.94	89.94	—.08
Jul				89.92	—.07
Sep	89.89	89.92	89.79	89.79	—.05
Oct	89.87	89.87	89.76	89.76	—.07
Dec	89.63	89.76	89.60	89.60	—.06
Jan				89.55	—.06
Mar	89.52	89.55	89.41	89.41	—.06
Apr				89.36	—.07
Jun	89.36	89.37	89.23	89.23	—.05

Est. sales 15,560; sales Mon. 9,673. Total open interest Mon. 23,499, up 893 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin.; pts. & 32nds of pct.)					100
Sep	72-14	72-27	71-23	71-27	—19
Dec	72-05	72-17	71-17	71-21	—15
Mar	72-09	72-15	71-18	71-23	—10
Jun	72-10	72-18	71-15	71-18	—12
Sep	71-26	72-04	71-14	71-15	—10
Dec	71-24	72-02	71-05	71-11	—10
Mar	71-12	71-29	71-04	71-07	—09
Jun	71-08	71-27	71-02	71-02	—09
Sep	71-06	71-20	70-31	70-31	—07
Dec	71-06	71-17	70-28	70-28	—06
Mar	71-11	71-11	70-25	70-26	—04

Sales Mon. 6,256. Total open interest Mon. 67,313, off 237 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	89.99	89.99	89.50	89.50	— .50
Dec	89.45	89.50	89.15	89.13	— .35
Mar	89.30	89.30	89.15	89.15	— .30

Sales Mon. 56. Total open interest Mon. 153, up 3 from Fri.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin.; pts & 32nds of pct.)					1
Sep	74-25	74-31	73-21	73-27	—22
Dec	74-19	74-31	73-20	73-26	—22
Mar	74-19	74-31	73-20	73-25	—22
Jun	74-14	74-29	73-17	73-26	—20
Sep	74-13	74-28	73-22	73-26	—19
Dec	74-10	74-28	73-25	73-26	—18
Mar	74-11	74-30	73-26	73-26	—17
Jun	74-22	74-30	73-26	73-26	—17
Sep	74-18	74-26	73-26	73-26	—17
Dec	74-13	74-29	73-26	73-26	—17
Mar	74-22	74-22	73-26	73-26	—17

Sales Mon. 25,558. Total open interest Mon. 118,468, up 112 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound					
Sep	2.3500	2.3520	2.3440	2.3460	
Oct	2.3380	2.3410	2.3340	2.3355	— 25
Dec	2.3225	2.3235	2.3175	2.3190	+ 20
Jan	2.3160	2.3160	2.3125	2.3125	— 05
Mar	2.3110	2.3110	2.3050	2.3050	— 50
Jun				2.3030	

Est. sales 5,660; sales Mon. 4,768. Total open interest Mon. 12,649, up 88 from Fri. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Sep	.8585	.8606	.8575	.8605	+25
Oct	.8590	.8610	.8590	.8590	—10
Dec	.8590	.8615	.8583	.8614	+33
Jan	.8592	.8612	.8592	.8605	+33
Mar	.8600	.8629	.8598	.8629	+39
Apr	.8590	.8610	.8590	.8590	—10
Jun	.8605	.8630	.8605	.8630	+40
Sep	.8590	.8635	.8590	.8635	+30

Est. sales 1,605; sales Mon. 2,026. Total open interest Mon. 10,851, up 89 from Fri. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark					
Sep	.5557	.5567	.5552	.5558	+07
Oct	.5570	.5570	.5568	.5568	+08
Dec	.5602	.5611	.5597	.5602	+11
Jan	.5615	.5615	.5613	.5613	+08
Mar	.5654	.5657	.5653	.5657	—07
Apr				.5685	—10
Jun	.5700	.5700	.5700	.5700	—20

Est. sales 3,888; sales Mon. 5,276. Total open interest Mon. 12,512, up 1,161 from Fri. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc. No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen					
Sep	.004450	.004455	.004443	.004450	+40
Oct	.004450	.004457	.004450	.004457	+42
Dec	.004455	.004458	.004448	.004457	+43
Jan	.004460	.004460	.004457	.004457	+42
Mar	.004470	.004480	.004470	.004480	+42
Apr				.004482	+47

Est. sales 1,376; sales Mon. 825. Total open interest Mon. 4,128, off 71 from Fri. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc					
Sep	.6008	.6054	.6027	.6034	+09
Oct	.6065	.6066	.6045	.6046	—04
Dec	.6131	.6147	.6117	.6126	+10
Jan	.6155	.6156	.6155	.6156	—04
Mar	.6230	.6240	.6222	.6222	+07
Jun	.6330	.6340	.6330	.6340	+10

Est. sales 3,514; sales Mon. 4,146. Total open interest Mon. 10,686, up 751 from Fri. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	94.50	94.75	92.00	92.90	—2.90
Dec	z2,160	2,164	2,125	2,142	—38.00
Mar	z2,245	2,252	2,215	2,232	—28.00
May	z2,300	2,315	2,280	2,292	—18.00
Jul	z2,345	2,360	2,345	2,352	— 8.00
Sep	z2,395	2,407	2,395	2,407	— 3.00

Est. sales 4,086; sales Mon. 1,734. Total open interest Mon. 9,124 off 13 from Fri. z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric tons.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	91.00	92.20	91.00	92.00	+1.10
Nov	91.75	92.60	91.75	92.50	+1.00
Jan	93.10	94.96	93.10	94.10	+1.15
Mar	93.95	95.00	93.65	94.90	+1.10
May	95.95	95.95	94.95	95.90	+1.10
Jul				96.80	+1.10

Est. sales 325; sales Mon. 385. Total open interest Mon. 6,675 up 5 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	87.50	88.60	86.65	88.39	+1.46
Dec	86.00	87.00	85.60	86.95	+1.18
Mar	86.50	87.45	86.15	87.32	+1.22
May	86.70	87.50	86.30	87.58	+1.20
Jul	87.10	87.70	86.80	87.40	+0.75
Oct	83.25	83.25	83.00	83.00	+0.25
Dec	79.70	79.98	79.50	79.65	

Est. sales 8,750; sales Mon. 7,266. Total open interest Mon. 44,265 off 237 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	90.65	90.50	89.80	90.30	+ 0.90
Sep	90.70	91.50	90.20	90.60	+ 0.90
Oct				91.30	+ 0.90
Dec	92.70	93.40	92.10	92.50	+ 0.80
Jan				93.10	+ 0.90
Mar	94.50	95.00	93.95	94.30	+ 1.00
May	95.90	96.30	95.30	95.50	+ 1.00
Jul	96.80	97.15	96.80	96.80	+ 1.05
Sep	97.50	99.20	98.85	98.05	+ 1.15
Dec	99.80	100.40	99.80	99.90	+ 1.20
Jan				100.35	+ 1.25
Mar	101.00	102.10	101.45	101.45	+ 1.35
May	102.00	102.60	102.55	102.55	+ 1.45

Est. sales 6,500; sales Mon. 10,206. Total open interest Mon. 38,991 off 572 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Aug	1592.2	1595.0	1592.0	1580.0	+ 8.5
Sep	1598.0	1605.0	1588.0	1593.0	+ 8.0
Oct				1609.0	+ 8.0
Dec	1647.0	1654.0	1635.0	1641.0	+ 9.0
Jan				1659.0	+ 9.0
Mar	1695.0	1705.0	1654.0	1694.0	+ 9.0
May	1740.0	1740.0	1735.0	1729.5	+ 9.5
Jul				1764.5	+ 9.5
Sep				1799.5	+ 9.5
Dec				1852.0	+ 10.0
Jan				1869.5	+ 9.5
Mar	1910.0	1910.0	1910.0	1904.5	+ 9.5
May	1940.0	1950.0	1940.0	1939.5	+ 9.5

Est. sales 2,580; sales Mon. 2,898. Total open interest Mon. 25,338 off 270 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug	635.00	640.00	639.00	643.00	+ 1.80
Oct	646.00	655.00	643.50	653.10	+ 1.11
Jan	665.00	672.00	662.00	671.60	+ 1.16
Apr	688.00	690.00	685.00	691.60	+ 1.18
Jul	706.00	709.00	706.00	714.10	+ 1.23
Oct				737.50	+ 1.27

Est. sales 2,284; sales Mon. 1,163. Total open interest Mon. 7,789 up 89 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug	625.00	626.50	620.00	623.10	+ 1.10
Sep	626.70	628.50	623.00	624.60	+ 0.90
Oct	632.50	634.30	628.50	630.10	+ 1.30
Dec	644.00	646.00	638.60	642.00	+ 1.50
Feb	657.50	658.00	652.00	655.40	+ 1.90
Apr	672.00	672.00	669.00	669.00	+ 2.50
Jun	685.00	686.00	680.00	682.80	+ 3.10
Aug	695.90	696.50	695.00	696.80	+ 3.90
Oct	709.40	710.90	709.00	710.90	+ 4.50
Dec	723.10	729.00	722.00	725.20	+ 5.10
Feb	737.00	737.00	737.00	739.60	+ 5.70
Apr	758.70	755.00	751.70	754.10	+ 6.40
Jun	765.70	768.00	765.70	768.70	+ 7.00

Est. sales 16,500; sales Mon. 23,040. Total open interest Mon. 25,338 off 270 from Fri.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, August 19, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd. London.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, August 19, 1980

[illegible]		

New York Futures

August 19, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	8.65	8.75	8.52	8.65	—0.10
Mar	11.96	12.08	11.75	12.07	+0.13
Apr	14.30	14.68	14.27	14.56	+0.10

Est. sales 2,734; sales Mon. 2,198. Total open interest Mon. 14,872 off 288 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	144.43	146.00	142.50	142.84	— 3.39
Dec	153.00	154.00	152.00	152.02	— 2.14
Mar	154.50	156.75	153.58	153.69	— 2.02
May	157.00	158.25	154.25	156.40	— 2.10
Jul	159.70	159.70	158.25	158.25	— 2.00
Sep	159.20	159.25	159.20	159.20	— 1.78
Dec	158.50	158.50	158.50	158.50	— 3.00

Est. sales 1,930; sales Mon. 3,009. Total open interest Mon. 12,436 off 536 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	32.60	32.60	31.55	31.67	— 1.49
Oct	33.30	33.40	32.45	32.49	— 1.46
Jan	33.80	34.05	33.10	33.28	— 1.22
Mar	34.40	34.70	34.00	34.04	— 1.00
May	33.75	34.00	33.45	33.69	— 0.56
Jul	32.70	33.00	32.50	32.71	— 0.44
Sep	31.00	31.05	30.70	30.80	— 0.45
Oct	31.40	30.50	29.90	30.02	— 0.50
Jan	28.00	28.00	27.90	27.90	— 1.15

Est. sales 15,207; sales Mon. 11,977. Total open interest Mon. 72,648 up 94 from Fri.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

August 19, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	316.00	308.00	305.00	310.00	310.00	318.00
Oct	351.00	339.00	341.80	342.45	349.00	350.00
488 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	978.00	960.00	960.00	962.00	980.00	981.00
Dec	1,029	1,001	1,002	1,004	1,022	1,024
Mar	1,060	1,046	1,046	1,047	1,064	1,065
May	1,081	1,067	1,068	1,069	1,085	1,086
Jly	1,110	1,110	1,098	1,092	1,102	1,108
Sep	1,123	1,114	1,110	1,114	1,120	1,130
Dec	1,139	1,139	1,130	1,139	1,140	1,155
3,008 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,222	1,205	1,215	1,220	1,232	1,235
Nov	1,273	1,248	1,269	1,271	1,275	1,277
Jan	1,310	1,288	1,306	1,309	1,318	1,312
Mar	1,294	1,280	1,295	1,300	1,290	1,300
May	1,303	1,295	1,305	1,310	1,307	1,318
Jly	1,315	1,300	1,315	1,320	1,318	1,320
Sep	1,320	1,220	1,295	1,330	1,330	1,355
2,198 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

August 19, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	865.50	866.50	848.00	849.00
3 months	883.50	884.00	867.00	868.00
Cathodes: spot	836.00	838.00	819.00	822.00
3 months	858.00	859.00	845.00	846.00
Tin: spot	7,130.00	7,135.00	7,120.00	7,130.00
3 months	7,160.00	7,165.00	7,130.00	7,140.00
Lead: spot	372.00	373.00	365.00	366.00
3 months	385.00	385.50	380.00	380.50
Zinc: spot	331.00	332.00	330.00	331.00
3 months	343.00	343.50	343.00	343.50
Silver: spot	673.50	675.00	658.00	660.00
3 months	700.50	701.00	684.50	685.00
Aluminium: spot	771.00	774.00	770.00	774.00
3 months	743.00	744.00	743.00	744.00
Nickel: spot	2,780.00	2,785.00	2,790.00	2,800.00
3 months	2,805.00	2,810.00	2,810.00	2,815.00

Tokyo Exchange

August 19, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	198	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	194
Asahi Glass	436	Mitsubi Chem.	246
Canon	659	Mitsubi Corp.	705
Dai Nip. Print	189	Mitsubi Elec	212
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	407
Fuji Photo	666	Mitsukoshi	430
Hitachi	305	Nippon Elec.	447
Honda Motor	596	Nippon Steel	148
C. Itoh	424	Sharp	618
I.H.I.	155	Sony Corp	2,600
Japan Air L.	2,350	Sumitomo Bank	418
Kansai El. Pwr.	890	Sumitomo Chem.	134
Kao Soap	419	Sumitomo Metal	160
Kawasaki Steel	139	Taisho Marine	290
Kirin Brewery	409	Takeda	613
Komatsu	380	Teijin	139
Kubota	373	Tokyo Marine	658
Matsu El. Ind.	788	Toray	250
Matsu E. Wks	595	Toyota	785

New index: 477.81; Previous: 476.31
Nikkei-DJ index: 6,864.55; Previous: 6,835.78

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

August 19, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	3,245	3,175	3,195	3,200	—25
Nov	N.Q.	N.Q.	—	—	—30
Dec	3,300	3,230	3,250	3,255	—25
Mar	3,345	3,300	3,330	3,340	—25
May	N.Q.	N.Q.	3,200	3,280	—30
Jly	N.Q.	N.Q.	3,150	3,220	—50
Aug	N.Q.	N.Q.	3,090	3,190	—50
Oct	N.Q.	N.Q.	3,060	3,150	—50
400 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	N.Q.	N.Q.	910	950	+10
Dec	961	952	952	959	—15
Mar	1,020	1,000	1,000	1,010	—10
May	N.Q.	N.Q.	1,010	1,040	—10
Jly	N.Q.	N.Q.	—	—	—10
Sep	N.Q.	N.Q.	1,020	—	—15
7 lots					

WILLIAM PFAFF ON FRENCH AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

Cash Prices

August 19, 1980

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.50	1.94
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.67¼	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	347.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	87-88	95-96
Lead Spot, lb	0.40	0.58
Copper elect., lb	100¼	89¾
Tin (Straits), lb	8.3285	7.3242
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.37
Silver N.Y., oz	15.80	9.284
Gold N.Y., oz	624.00	300.75

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

August 19, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,231.40 f	1,237.20 f
Reuters	N.A.	1,719.00
Dow Jones Spot	446.74	446.55
D.J. Futures	464.14	460.75

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Bondtrade Index

August 19, 1980

	Medium	Long
Today	91.793	80.398
Previous	91.801	80.396

Dividends

August 19, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Am Agronomics	Q	.04	9-30	9-2
Berkshire Gas	Q	.32½	10-15	9-30
Century Tel Ent	Q	.16½	9-12	8-29
Foote Cone	Q	.58	9-20	9-5
Tyco Labs	Q	.38	10-6	9-10
Utd Gas Fncl	Q	.19	9-30	9-12

STOCK

Ketchum & Co.—4 PC 9-19 9-3

STOCK SPLIT

Parsons Corp—3-for-2

OMITTED

Johnson Products Co
TIME DC Inc
TIME DC Inc pf

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Amer Insulator	Q	.20	9-15	9-5
Briggs & Stratton	Q	.3r	9-15	8-29
Bunker Ramo	Q	.30	9-30	9-12
Colprop Corp	Q	.75	9-29	9-12
Girard Co	Q	.58	10-1	9-2
Inter-City Gas	Q	.08	9-30	9-15
Limited Stores	Q	.03	9-15	9-5
MacDermid Inc	Q	.22½	10-1	9-8
Parsons Corp	Q	.25	9-22	8-29
Philo Natl Corp	Q	.46	10-1	9-3
Republic Steel	Q	.50	9-19	8-29
Sabine Corp	Q	.07	9-16	8-29
Triangle Cp	Q	.05	9-30	9-16
Western Bancorp	Q	.46	9-30	9-2
Wetterau Knc	Q	.17½	9-15	9-1

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—30

Adam Millis	Gamb 1.75pf	RioGran pf
Ameron	Hart SchMx	Saul REst
BankAmRty n	IC Inds	ServCo Int
Carter Wall	ICInds pf	StatMut Inv
Chessie Sys	Jostens s	Tesoro Pet
ConeMills	MaryKay wi	TesoroP pf
ElMemMe	Matsush El	Unit Brands
ElginNatl	Plessey Ltd	Wstn Union
FstMiss Cp	Raytheon	WnUn 4.60pf
Gamb 1.60pf	RecognEq n	WnUn 4.90pf

NEW LOWS—3

BlkHillPw n	DelE 12.80pf	IntNrth 8.40pf

Fire, Fumes in Italy Cause Plant Closure

MASSA, Italy, Aug. 19 (AP) — A chemical plant operated by Montedison, Italy's largest chemical concern, was closed yesterday after a fire in a storage facility produced noxious fumes in this Tuscan resort area.

COMPANY REPORT

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Firestone

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,200.	1,300.
Profits	32.1	10.4
Per Share	0.56 loss	0.18

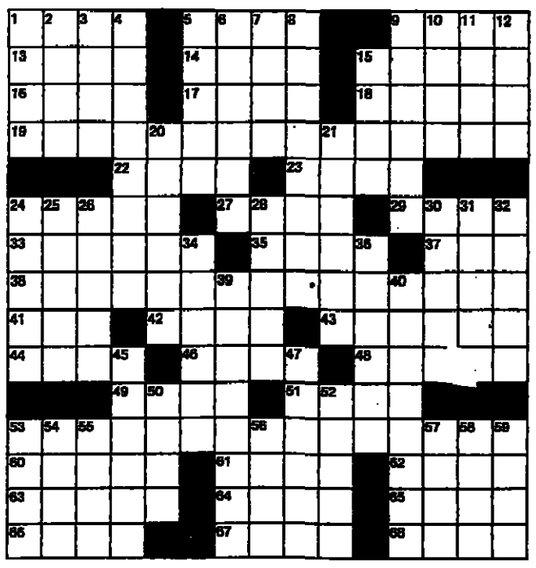
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	3,600.	3,900.
Profits	48.9 loss	77.8
Per Share	0.85 loss	1.35

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]										

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 "Jonathan Livingston Seagull" author
5 Wealth
9 Mont Blanc is France's highest
13 Author Wiesel
14 "Take —— leave it"
15 "Texaco Star Theater" star on TV
16 Prepare for a struggle
17 "—— Homo," Titian painting
18 End of a well-known Stein line
19 Parents' break
22 Olfactory organ
23 Irish Gaelic
24 Of the eye
27 Goddess wearing a cow's horns
29 Skillful
33 Seward's coup
35 Isinglass
37 Contend
38 Students' breaks
41 "... appetyt hath he to —— a mous": Chaucer
42 Edwardian expletive
43 Bulb's holder
44 Scotch's partner
46 Richthofen and Rickenbacker
48 Requisites
49 Seat for Burger
51 Ruth's birthplace
53 Professor's break
60 Word with ear or tube
61 Standard
62 "Life is ——!": Longfellow
63 Charter
64 Tittle
65 Auctioneer's final word
66 Former A.F.B. on Cape Cod
67 Part of A.B.A.
68 Old-time weapon

DOWN

1 —— off (declines)
2 "I cannot tell ——"
3 Newspaper's average sales: Abbr.
4 Epicurean doctrine
5 Frenchmen's feet
6 Draws finely
7 Bonkers
8 Wild and excited
9 Did a beautician's job: Colloq.
10 Sock's slangy suffix
11 "They —— serve...": Milton
12 Sharp
15 Buzzards and Sheepshead
20 Set an arrow into a bowstring
21 Heaths
24 Saharan stopovers
25 Tombaugh's 1930 discovery
26 No longer feral
28 C.A. timber tree
30 Elicit
31 Charged for an overdue book
32 Acid and rabbit
34 Out-and-out
36 Without a keynote
39 Cowpox
40 North Atlantic hazards
45 Convent head
47 Causes sharp pain
50 River to the Rhine
52 Kern's "—— River"
53 Missile's home
54 "They have prepared —— ...": Psalms
55 —— B'rith
56 Cote sounds
57 Immeasurable time
58 Roof adjunct on a barn
59 Robert ——

Solution to Previous Puzzle

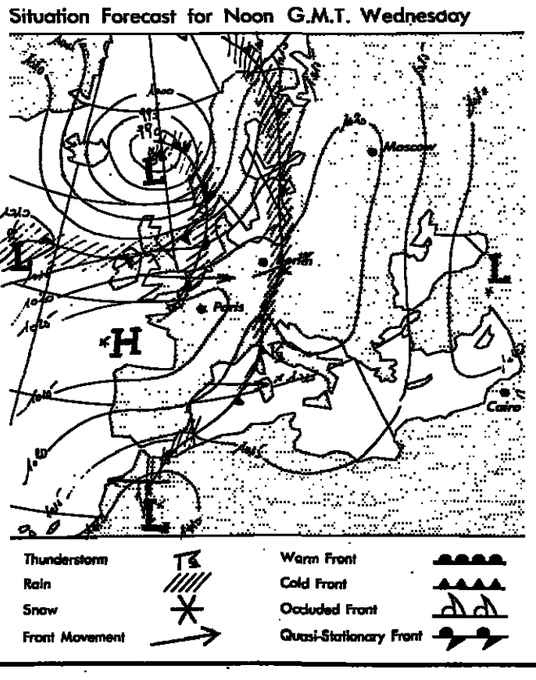
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E	G	A	L		P	A	T	O	I	S		D	Y	E
D	E	L		B	A	L	I		M	A	M	M	O	N
			E	R	I	S		S	L	O	E			
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B	E	E	N		E	C	U	A		E	L	M	E	R
E	D	E	N			K	N	T		P	L	A	T	E

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Cloudy	MADRID	33	73	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Overcast	MIAMI	26	79	Rain
ANKARA	24	75	Cloudy	MILAN	26	79	Fair
ATHENS	28	82	Cloudy	MONTREAL	20	68	Cloudy
BEIRUT	30	86	Fair	MOSCOW	12	54	Overcast
BELGRADE	23	73	Cloudy	MUNICH	24	75	Cloudy
BERLIN	18	64	Overcast	NEW YORK	26	79	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	21	70	Cloudy	NICE	26	79	Fair
BUCHAREST	20	68	Cloudy	OSLO	19	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	23	73	Cloudy	PARIS	22	72	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	73	Overcast	PRAGUE	24	75	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Rain	ROME	29	84	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Overcast	SOFIA	21	70	Fair
DUBLIN	16	61	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	20	68	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	59	Rain	TEHRAN	37	99	Fair
FLORENCE	30	86	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	31	88	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	23	73	Foggy	TOKYO	26	79	Showers
GENEVA	24	75	Foggy	TUNIS	30	86	Fair
HELSINKI	22	72	Fair	VIENNA	24	75	Cloudy
HOUSTON	33	91	Cloudy	WARSAW	19	66	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	24	75	Fair	WASHINGTON	26	79	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy	ZURICH	23	73	Foggy
LISBON	22	72	Showers				
LONDON	19	66	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT roll others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday
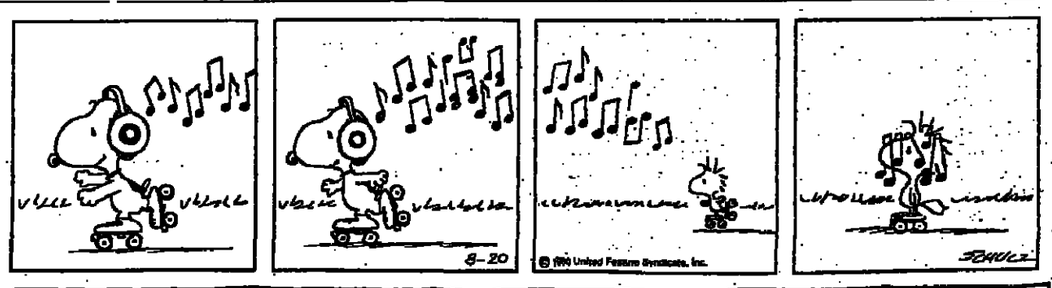


Soviet Park Similar to Disneyland

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (AP) — The Soviet Union has announced completion of its own Disneyland-style amusement park, after years of fascination with the United States' Disneyland.

But while the original Disneyland in California remains a top attraction for Soviet tourists in the United States, foreigners may never see the Soviet version. The new Soviet fairy-tale city, called *Andersengrad* after Danish storyteller Hans Christian Andersen, is located in an area near an atomic power station — and normally closed to foreigners — outside Leningrad.

Announcing today the completion of the amusement park, Moscow Radio said "Many of the buildings look like ancient castles described by Andersen. There is a puppet theater, sports grounds and a swimming pool. An ancient cannon, extracted from the bottom of the sea, has been placed on one square."

PEANUTS



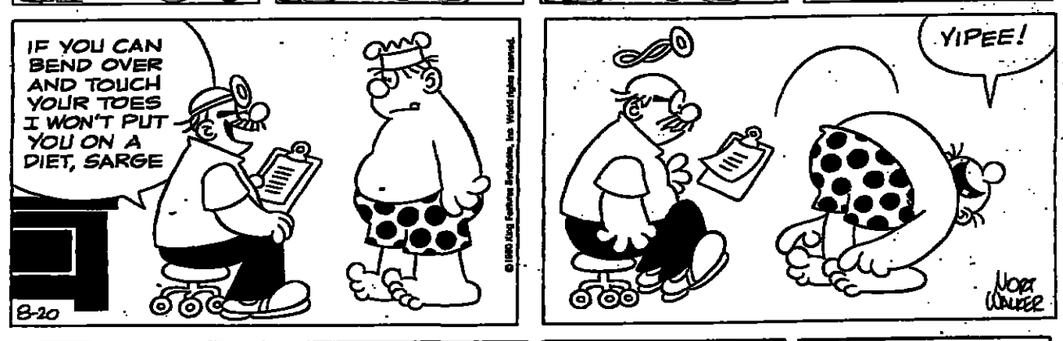
B.C.



BLONDIE



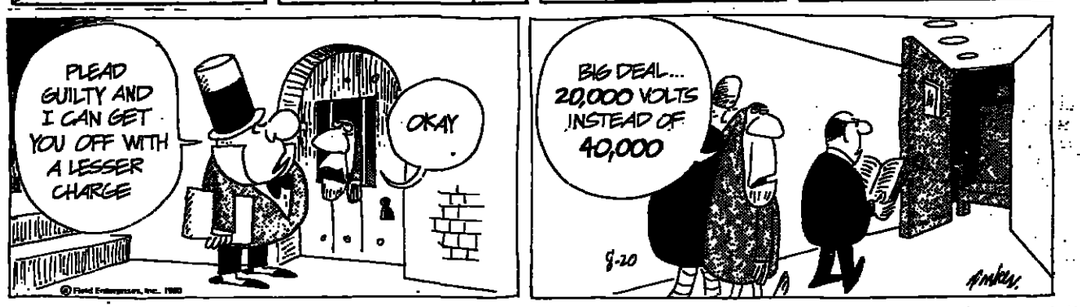
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



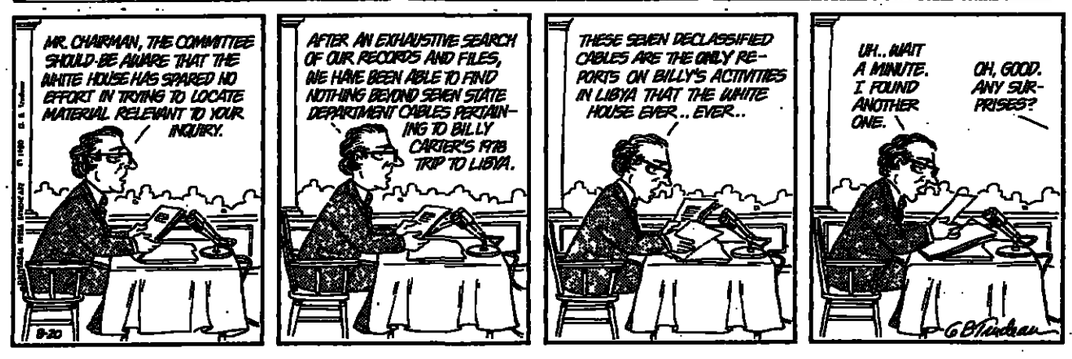
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHEFT

LESIA

TINADY

SHERTH



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MINOR DEITY VISION HANGER
Answer: What the guy who invested too heavily in the deep-sea diving business was— IN OVER HIS HEAD

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

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BOOKS

THE SPIKE

By Arnaud de Borchgrave and Robert Moss. Crown. 374 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by Les Whitten

"THE SPIKE" is named after a naillike implement on which editors impale unwanted stories. The gravity of this spy novel's faults invites the cheap-shot comment that spiking is what the publishers should have done with it.

But the timeless and relentless sincerity of its theme — Soviet intelligence ethics versus United States intelligence ethics — ultimately recommends "The Spike" even if it means letting better books wait for paperback or library availability.

Before you plunk down your $12.95, however, there are some caveats. Remember those old-time society pages where writers tried to cram 12 inches of names into an inflexible eight inches of space? Paragraph after paragraph began: "Also seen in animated conversation were Mrs. Ogleton Teacosy, Baron and Baroness Gunther hin and zu Kluck, Marc Brute, the novelist ..."

Well, "The Spike" does the same thing, though with name changes and sufficient transmogrification to avoid libel. Despite the disguises, clearly discernible (in animated conversation) are William Colby, James Angleton and Philip Agee, all late of the CIA; former New York Timesmen David Halberstam and Seymour Hersh; Hain Jordan and Zbigniew Brzezinski of the White House; Patty Hearst; former Senator William Fulbright ...

Also recognizable under fake names are The Washington Post, The New York Times, and altered in an astounding way, the Institute for Policy Studies. When the authors run out of fake names, they trot on *in propria persona*: Barbara Walters, Norman Mailer, economist Alan Greenspan, and the Palm, Nathan's, Elaine's, Regine's ....

The horrible consequence of all this is that the characters in "The Spike" generally seem like regurgitated news clippings (except for the pseudo-Angleton whose darkly fascinating personality — see the better written "Orchids for Mother" — apparently is impossible to fictionalize poorly).

Along with the profligate romance-cleffing, the book is subverted by four inane love stories each well below the me-Tarzan-you-Jane level. These make clear why author Arnaud de Borchgrave writes for Newsweek's political sections, not his magazine's lifestyle departments, which deal with boy-girl things.

Finally, the plot has serious credibility problems. The hero, a button-down prize-winning reporter, is told on the record by the former chief CIA counterspy about a Soviet mole in the American power elite, right down to name and mode of operation. The reporter is unable to blow him out of the water for more than four years. Generally it takes one good FBI source and two weeks.

And spies and journalists blab secrets to each other like members of a psychiatric counseling group. They chatter of sources, clandestine agents, organizational plans .... would that it were so easy!

After such failings to crib and paraphrase, what forgiveness? Why not spike "The Spike" in favor of the professionally crafted espionage novels on the best-seller list?

For this reason alone: Sometimes clumsily, sometimes with finesse and steely humor, De Borchgrave and co-author Robert Moss tell us something compellingly that we should start believing. It amounts to this:

The United States is a good country, and as countries go a moral one. It *is* different from communist and fascist countries. This is not a popular thesis. We are too much enamored with great-power self-flagellation.

The medium for this message is the youthful hero, an Everyliberal who believes the CIA, Pentagon and most of the rest of the government are unrelievably bad, the Viet Cong all idealists forced to do nasty things, the Russians ignorable.

The adulation of the Left turns him into a journalistic lotus-eater. But when the lotuses turn bitter and he finds some liberal Big Bellies are traitors, he is driven from the news business.

"The Spike" goes at this kind of unreported hypocrisy with welcome and inquisitorial vehemence; Some Soviet journalists are shown as KGB killers; Marxist terrorist druggings make the CIA brand look like junior high chipping; the press is shown as wimpish about Cuban, Soviet and other Communist spying, but hawkish and self-congratulatory about exposing the CIA and FBI.

It might have been better for the authors to have ended the book on such honorable acidity. But that is not the nature of morality tales. After some spiffy chase scenes in Hamburg, Switzerland, Saigon and the Paris suburbs, the bad guys are dead or demoted, the good guys are holstering their smoking Walthers.

The hero is wed to the girl next door, an equally fervent flag-flyer, his best man, and even as parable this was a little tough to swallow, is the worst of the KGB murderers now also new-born to apple pie and the Stars and Stripes.

Les Whitten is an associate of columnist Jack Anderson and the author of "Sometimes a Hero." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Best-Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

		This Week	Last Week	Weeks on List
1	RAGE OF ANGELS, by Sidney Sheldon	1	1	8
2	THE SPIKE, by Arnaud de Borchgrave and Robert Moss	5	10	2
3	RANDOM WINDS, by Belva Plain	2	2	13
4	THE BOURNE IDENTITY, by Robert Ludlum	3	3	26
5	KANE & ABEL, by Jeffrey Archer	7	7	18
6	SINS OF THE FATHERS, by Susan Howatch	4	4	8
7	PRINCESS DAISY, by Judith Krantz	6	6	29
8	THE NINJA, by Eric Van Lustbader	9	9	15
9	SOLO, by Jack Higgins	13	13	6
10	THE SECOND COMING, by Walker Percy	11	11	4
11	NO LOVE LOST, by Helen Van Slyke	14	14	17
12	THE DEVIL'S ALTERNATIVE, by Frederick Forsyth	12	12	29
13	INNOCENT BLOOD, by P.D. James	8	8	13
14	THE CRADLE WILL FALL, by Mary Higgins	10	10	4
15	GREEN MONDAY, by Michael Thomas	—	—	1

NONFICTION

1	SHELLEY: ALSO KNOWN AS SHIRLEY, by Shelley Winters	1	1	4
2	FREE TO CHOOSE, by Milton and Rose Friedman	3	3	28
3	THY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE, by Gay Talese	2	2	15
4	LITTLE GLOIRA ... HAPPY AT LAST, by Barbara Goldsmith	4	4	2
5	MEN IN LOVE, by Nancy Friday	5	5	16
6	THE REAL WAR, by Richard Nixon	7	7	12
7	THE THIRD WAVE, by Alvin Toffler	8	8	20
8	ANATOMY OF AN ILLNESS, by Norman Cousins	6	6	39
9	CHINA MEN, by Maxine Hong Kingston	9	9	4
10	NOTHING DOWN, by Robert Allen	11	11	15
11	JIM FIXX'S SECOND BOOK OF RUNNING, by James Fixx	12	12	17
12	THE BRETHREN, by Bob Woodward and Scott Armstrong	13	13	34
13	DONAHUE, by Phil Donahue	10	10	27
14	HEARTSOUNDS, by Martin Weinman Lear	14	14	4
15	HOW YOU CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BY INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, by Albert Lowry	—	15	35

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, East-West defended well to take advantage of an unusual error. The declarer fell victim to the "idiot's safety play," which is a close relation of the "idiot's finesse."

The latter is a situation in which the idiot finesser assumes, perhaps without realizing it, that his opponent is an idiot. In a common situation, the declarer has five small cards facing A-K-10-x in dummy. He leads low, intending to play the ace or king, and an honor appears on his left.

He wins with the king and should continue with the ace. If he returns to his hand and finesses the ten, he will often lose an unnecessary trick. This play would be right only if the left-hand opponent had foolishly split his honors with a holding of Q-J-x.

South reached a normal three no-trump contract after a two no-trump opening, well short of the standard requirements for that action. West led the diamond king, which was allowed to win. Noting that his partner had played the discouraging deuce, he shifted to the heart eight. South played low from dummy and captured the ten with the king.

The routine play for South is to duck a club, establishing four tricks whenever the suit breaks 3-2. But when South played a low club, West put up the queen.

South saw no harm in winning with the king in dummy, since he still had a heart entry, and the nine appeared on his right. Trying to guard against a singleton queen on his left, he now executed the "idiot's safety play" by finessing the seven. It should have occurred to him that East would not have squandered the nine from an original holding of J-10-9-4.

The defense now took full advantage of the fact that South had fouled his communications. When West won, he persevered with a heart and South ducked. East won with the queen and resisted the temptation to revert to diamonds. Instead, he continued hearts, removing South's last entry to the dummy before he could disentangle his clubs.

Dummy's club suit was now useless. South took his remaining heart winner, throwing a spade from his hand. His last chance was an end play to score an extra diamond trick, so he cashed his three black-suit winners and led a spade.

He hoped that West would win and be forced to lead a diamond, but East overtook the spade jack with a queen and the result was down one. East-West had all the match points, and South was left to reflect on Pope's much misquoted line: A little learning is a dangerous thing.

NORTH (D)
♠ 10 2
♡ A J 7 2
◇ 9 8
♣ K 8 6 5 2

WEST
♠ J 8 5
♡ 8 3
◇ K Q 10 5 4
♣ Q J 10

EAST
♠ Q 9 6 4
♡ Q 10 6 4
◇ 7 6 2
♣ 9 4

SOUTH
♠ A K 7 3
♡ K 9 5
◇ A J 3
♣ A 7 3

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond king.

هكذا من الأصل

6-5

Orioles Nip Yanks To Close Gap to 2½

BALTIMORE-Aug. 19 (UPI) — Al Bumbry, Rich Dauer and Mark Belanger drove in two runs apiece and Jim Palmer pitched seven strong innings last night to lead the Orioles to a 6-5 victory over New York.

The triumph, giving Baltimore a 6-2 edge in the teams' eight-game series during the last 11 days, moved the Orioles to within 2½ games of the first place Yankees in the American League East. Last night's crowd of 51,528 gave Baltimore a major-league attendance record for one series of 253,636.

New York scored in the fourth on Oscar Gamble's two-run homer, but in their half of the inning, the Orioles batted around, scoring three runs on Doug Decinces' one-out double, a walk to Rick Dempsey, Belanger's RBI single, Bumbry's double and a sacrifice fly by Dauer.

Rudy May, who relieved Ron Guidry (12-9), bobbled a Decinces bunt leading off the fifth. Gary Roenicke walked and Belanger delivered an RBI double. Bumbry's single brought in Roenicke and Belanger scored from third on Dauer's infield out.

Palmer (13-9) held New York to three hits but was tagged for three runs before giving way to Tippy Martinez in the eighth, when the Yankees scored three times. Ruppert Jones opened the inning with a double and scored on Willie Randolph's single. Bobby Murcer's triple scored Randolph and Lou Piniella plated Murcer on an infield out.

Martinez got the last two outs and Tim Stoddard pitched the ninth, ending the game by striking out Bucky Dent with Yankee runners at first and third.

Royals 6, Rangers 3

In Arlington, Texas, George Brett singled his first three times at bat to raise his batting average to .404 and extend his hitting streak to 30 games in helping Kansas City to a 6-3 triumph over the Rangers. Willie Aikens, on his 14th homer and a single, had four RBIs.

Twins 8, Angels 3

In Bloomington, Minn., John Castino hit a two-run homer and a triple and Fernando Arroyo pitched an eight-hitter over 8⅓ innings to pace the Twins to an 8-3 victory over California.

Brewers 12, Tigers 5

In Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas hit a grand-slam homer and Robin Yount had three hits to support the eight-hit pitching of Bill Travers and power the Brewers to their seventh straight victory, a 12-5 rout of Detroit. Thomas's fourth career grand-slam came off Dan Petry (8-7) in the sixth.

Indians 4, White Sox 2
White Sox 7, Indians 2

In Chicago, Kevin Bell's three-run homer highlighted a six-run fourth that led the White Sox to a 7-2 victory over Cleveland and a split of their doubleheader. In the opener, Len Barker pitched a three-hitter and Toby Harrah hit a bases-empty homer to help the Indians to a 4-2 triumph.

Cardinals 10, Reds 1

In the National League, in Cincinnati, Ted Simmons hit two home runs and also singled twice in an eight-run second to help St. Louis trounce the Reds, 10-1, in rain-shortened game of 6½ innings. Thirteen Cardinals batted in the second, during which St. Louis had seven straight hits, three short of the major-league record. Reliever Joe Price finally struck out Keith Smith, who — having grounded into a double play for the first run — had the dubious distinction of accounting for all three Cardinal outs in the inning.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	71	46	.607	—
Baltimore	68	48	.586	2½
Milwaukee	66	54	.550	6½
Boston	60	54	.526	9½
Detroit	59	56	.513	11
Cleveland	59	57	.509	11½
Toronto	48	68	.414	22½
West	**W**	**L**	**Pct.**	**GB**
Kansas City	76	42	.644	—
Oakland	62	57	.521	14½
Texas	57	60	.487	18½
Minnesota	52	66	.441	24
Chicago	49	66	.426	25½
California	48	68	.414	27
Seattle	42	73	.365	32½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	67	51	.568	—
Montreal	65	53	.551	2
Philadelphia	62	53	.539	3½
New York	56	62	.475	11
St. Louis	52	64	.448	14
Chicago	49	67	.422	17
West	**W**	**L**	**Pct.**	**GB**
Houston	64	53	.547	—
Cincinnati	64	55	.538	1
Los Angeles	62	55	.530	2
San Francisco	58	60	.492	6½
Atlanta	55	62	.470	9
San Diego	50	69	.420	15

Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California 000 001 002—3 8 0
Minnesota 200 300 21x—8 15 0
LaRocha, Aase (5), Lemanczyk (8) and Whitmer, Clibura (9); Arroyo, Corbett (9) and Botero. W—Arroyo, 3-5. L—LaRocha, 2-3. HRs—California, D.Ford (4); Minnesota, Castino (10).

New York 000 200 030—5 8 1
Baltimore 000 330 00x—6 9 0
Guidry, R.May (4), R.Davis (6) and Cerone; Palmer, T.Martinez (8), Stoddard (9) and Dempsey. W—Palmer, 13-9. L—Guidry, 12-9. HR—New York, Gamble (9).

First Game

Cleveland 002 010 010—4 11 0
Chicago 000 000 002—2 3 0
Barker and Diaz; Burns, Proly (8) and Kimm. W—Barker, 14-8. L—Burns, 10-12. HR—Cleveland, Harrah (9).

Second Game

Cleveland 200 000 000—2 9 0
Chicago 000 400 10x—7 11 0
Garland, Stanton (4), Monge (6), V.Cruz (8) and Diaz; Trout and Borgmann. W—Trout, 7-12. L—Garland, 8-5. HR—Chicago, K.Bell (1).

Detroit 010 200 011— 5 9 3
Milwaukee 100 515 00x—12 9 2
Petry, P.Underwood (6) and Parrish; Travers and C.Moore. W—Travers, 12-5. L—Petry, 8-7. HRs—Detroit, Dyer (4), Parrish (20), Brookens (4). Milwaukee, Thomas (26), Ogilvie (20).

Kansas City 103 200 000—6 11 0
Texas 000 002 100—3 7 2
Gale, Twitty (8), Quisenberry (8) and Porter; Figueroa, Hough (3) and Sundberg. W—Gale, 12-7. L—Figueroa, 3-7. HRs—Kansas City, Aikens (14); Texas, B.Bell (14), Putnam (8).

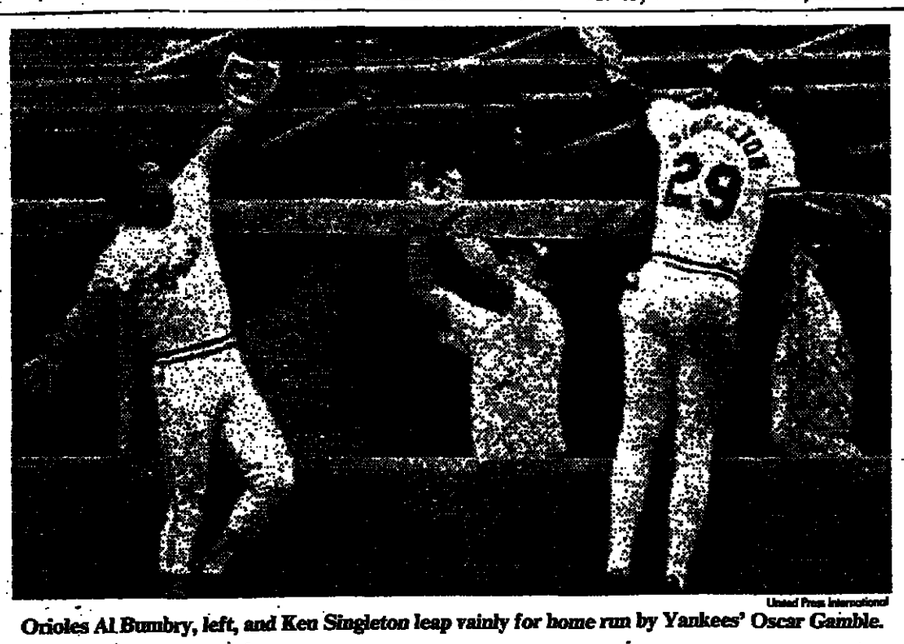
NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 000 101 0—10 13 0
Cincinnati 001 000 x— 1 4 0
B.Forsch and Simmons; Leibrandt, Howell (2), Price (2) and Bench, Nolan (6). W—B.Forsch, 9-7. L—Leibrandt, 10-8. HR—St.Louis, Simmons 2 (17).

CFL Standings

EAST	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Ottawa	4	3	0	8	142	136
Hamilton	3	2	0	6	104	78
Toronto	3	3	0	6	91	99
Montreal	2	4	0	4	82	127
WEST						
Edmonton	5	0	0	10	142	80
Br.Columbia	3	2	0	6	124	110
Calgary	3	3	0	6	144	132
Winnipeg	1	4	0	2	88	138
Saskatchewan	1	4	0	2	83	124

Monday's Result
Ottawa 23, Montreal 11



United Press International

Orioles Al Bumbry, left, and Ken Singleton leap vainly for home run by Yankees' Oscar Gamble.

Brett's Big Burden: The Press of the Press

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (NYT) — George Brett has blown his cover. For about a week his batting average had been slithering along around .390, like a water moccasin in a swamp.

But with four hits Sunday he suddenly surfaced at .401 and boosted it last night to .404. Now he can't hide any more. From now on, the constant inquisitions might be more difficult for the Kansas City Royals' third baseman to cope with than the constant confrontation with opposing pitchers.

The hard part will be dealing with the writers, radio men, TV announcers and photographers who will swarm around him as never before.

Rod Carew could tell Brett about that.

Three seasons ago Carew, then with the Minnesota Twins, was batting over .400 in early July when the swarm began. "I've never had anything like this before," he said that week. "I've even had to change my phone number at home."

In addition to the increased attention from the daily media, Time magazine, Sports Illustrated and Sport magazine did cover stories on him. Newsweek and People had pieces on him. ABC News had TV camermen following him around. All that took time. Especially the covers.

Model-Perfect

"I don't know how those models do it," Carew said. "The photographers want everything perfect."

Perhaps the swarm of newsmen prevented Rod Carew from hitting .400, perhaps not. But shortly after it began, Carew dropped under .400 and skidded to .374 on Aug. 26 before spurting to finish at .388 for his sixth of seven American League batting titles. He had 239 hits that year. Seven more and he would have batted .401.

Because he has missed 35 games with thumb and ankle injuries, Brett will need about 200 hits to finish at .400 this season. From here on in, every hit will be documented.

Back in 1941 there were no TV cameras and no sports magazines covering Ted Williams, the last man to hit .400. And in 1941 a .400 hitter was not that unusual. Bill Terry had hit .401 for the New York Giants in 1930, Rogers Hornsby had hit .424, .403 and .401 for the St. Louis Cardinals during the '20s. Brett knows times have changed.

"I'm just going to try to keep telling myself that I'm hot," Brett said during the weekend. "The thing I don't want to do is put pressure on myself. But it's hard not to think about what I'm hitting. My average is in the papers every day and every time I go up to hit in Royals Stadium, it's up there out in center field on the scoreboard that's as high as a six-story building."

Front Door Only

But with the Royals far in front in the American League West, the usual pressure of the divisional race is virtually nil.

With their lead, the Royals might clinch their division with at least two weeks remaining in the regular-season schedule. "If we clinch early," Brett says, "it might help to keep me out against some pitchers that give me trouble. But on the other hand, I don't want to backdoor it. I don't want to do anything to make people think I didn't earn it."

If he's still got a chance to bat .400 going into the last day of the season, the 27-year-old left handed hitter would prefer to be slightly below .400 rather than above it.

"I think it would be easier to be hitting below it and go for it rather than to be hitting above it and try to protect it," he says. "Before the last game of the season I'd like to be hitting .398 with a right-hander who throws a lot of fastballs starting for the other team."

If Brett is hitting .398 before that last game, it will be because he has been able to handle the swarm.

TV Plugs U.S. In to Gymnastics

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (UPI) — Twenty years ago, a male gymnast in the United States was considered a sissy. A female U.S. gymnast was a tomboy. The sport itself was unpublicized, unfamiliar and hence not popular on the U.S. sports scene.

Then network television "discovered" gymnastics when elfin Olga Korbut drew millions of viewers to their screens to watch her daring routines on the uneven parallel bars and balance beam in the 1972 Munich Olympics.

As in the symbiotic relationship with professional golf in Arnold Palmer's early days on the PGA tour, gymnastics to television meant big ratings. And television to gymnastics meant visibility and public acceptance.

Today, U.S. viewers are familiar with handsome Kurt Thomas and his whirling leg scissors move now officially labeled the "Thomas flair" and with the graceful floor exercise routines of svelte blonde Kathy Johnson. Hardly a sissy. Unquestionably not tomboy.

"I think we are taking our rightful place among sports," U.S. Gymnastics Federation Executive Director Roger Counsil — Thomas' coach at Indiana State — said at the USGF's new headquarters in Fort Worth, Texas.

"We always knew we had a good thing, but the problem was to get the public conscious of us. Now we have a very identifiable following, which was not the case 20 years ago. Now we're an American sport."

"It had begun to show some growth before the television exposure," said Bill Valentine, the USGF's director for women's programs. "It had to have some base for that growth to take off from.

"But Nadia Comanaci [the "perfect" Romanian champion at the 1976 Montreal Olympics] and Olga really sold the sport to this country. They really captured the TV audience."

Television made visible heros and heroines like Thomas and Johnson and Bart Conner and Tracee Talavera — prompting U.S. youth to consider gymnastics as a mainstream sport.

"The people's attitude toward the sport of gymnastics is changing, especially in the past few years," said Mas Watanabe, USGF men's program director. "Parents are taking kids to gymnastics like they used to take them to dance school."

Mushroomed

The number of active gymnasts in the U.S. has mushroomed from about 50,000 in 1970 to approximately 500,000 today, based on USGF figures that do not include those who work out but don't compete. The bulk of the staggering growth has been in girl's programs developed through private clubs.

The sport's future in the U.S. appears secure despite early retirement of some top competitors before the 1980 Olympics and a virtual television blackout of the gymnastics from Moscow (all-around champ Elena Davydova of Russia has not succeeded Nadia as a household name).

With the ever-growing pool of national talent pumping new challengers into the ranks, however, the USGF is charting a full-speed-ahead course in its training programs, competitive schedules and fund raising.

A major blessing was the donation by Fort Worth industrialist Ed Lot of a parcel of land on which the USGF plans to build by 1982 a $5-million national training center, the first of its kind in this country.

On the USGF schedule is an invitational three-day meet in Hartford, Conn., starting Thursday, for nations that adhered to the Moscow boycott. It will include men's and women's teams from Japan, the United States, China, Switzerland, West Germany, Canada, Mexico, New Zealand, Italy, Norway, Israel and South Korea.

But the 1980 World Cup championships in Toronto in October may best forecast the future for gymnastics, as teams from Eastern and Western bloc nations — fractured by the boycott and embarrassed in the world press by scandalous judging in Moscow — next compete.

Turner Crew Limps Into Trials

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 19 (AP) — Trouble-plagued Ted Turner and his Courageous crew limp into final trials this week with the worst record so far of the U.S. yachts vying to defend the America's Cup.

Yesterday, Courageous's bow was damaged in a collision with Russell Long's Clipper during a practice session. The mishap was only the latest for Courageous. "We have had all the bad luck," said Turner of his latest misfortune. "But the vibes are good now. We're going out there to do the very best we can."

Race officials said he would be the odd man out today when trials begin, giving him time to repair the damage. Turner, the colorful defender in 1977, has a record of six wins and 20 losses.

Skipper Dennis Conner and Freedom are leading the U.S. field with a 31-2 record while Clipper stands at 8-23 going into the final trials.

In the foreign challenger competition, favored Australia beat Sweden's Sverige yesterday by 2:59 and France 3 defeated England's Lionheart by 1:36 in 10-knot winds on Rhode Island Sound. Australia has a 2-0 record; France 3 is 2-1, Lionheart 1-2 and Sverige 0-2. The two victors will meet in a best-of-seven series starting Aug. 29 to decide which will try to break the U.S. grip on sailing's most coveted prize. The defender and challenger will meet in a best-of-seven series beginning Sept. 16.

Turner, who complained last month that Conner's crew had more practice time and better sails, has in fact had bad luck since this summer. During July observation trials, Courageous suffered a cracked boom followed by a broken mast a few days later. Then last week Clipper hit Courageous' stern during a practice start, bending the mast and rendering it useless.

Turner has also displayed poor judgment. The Atlanta sports and television tycoon drew the wrath of Conner and was "excused" from a final day of racing in July's trials for taking Australia's tactician, Ben Lexcen, aboard for a race against Freedom. Conner was disturbed that a potential competitor got a good look at Freedom in action.

Clipper, with 24-year-old Long at the helm, has been testing new sails and could make a stronger showing in the final trials.

Freedom's crew also has been developing and testing new sails.



Associated Press

Crewman checks out Courageous after collision with Clipper.

3 Quarterbacks Lead Dolphins To 24-7 Victory

SEATTLE, Aug. 19 (AP) — Quarterbacks Bob Griese, Dave Woodley and Guy Benjamin guided Miami to touchdowns as the Dolphins defeated the Seattle Seahawks, 24-7, in a National Football League exhibition game here last night.

Greise marched the Dolphins 88 yards in 14 plays in the first quarter, capping the drive with a 3-yard TD pass to Bruce Hardy. Benjamin scored on a 1-yard rollout to snap a 7-7 tie early in the fourth quarter and rookie Woodley set up the insurance TD and a 39-field goal by Uwe von Schamann. Tony Benjamin tallied for Seattle on a 2-yard run.

In Kansas City, Mo., reserve quarterback Bill Kenney completed two third-quarter TD passes as the Chiefs held Minnesota to 49 yards rushing and rolled to a 24-10 triumph.

In Cleveland, Mark Moseley kicked four field goals as Washington beat the Browns, 12-3. Moseley's three-pointers were of 21, 32, 28 and 39 yards. The Browns had three passes intercepted and fumbled the ball away five times.

The Soccer Scene

Fans and Bloody Fanaticism

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Aug 19. (IHT) — What sporting connection might you expect to find between a soccer fan in East Bengal and a press photographer in Glasgow?

It is not a trick question, although in many ways I wish it were. Wide though the cultural and geographical differences are, the fan and photographer share a common complaint — a busted head.

The cameraman's legacy, a depressed fracture of the scull, resulted from a broken liquor bottle hurled at his head the last time Glasgow's two major clubs, Rangers and Celtic, contested a match in May. On Saturday, although the man from the Daily Record has not recovered sufficiently to take his place on the touchline, the clubs meet again.

Meanwhile, our casulty in India is one of a hundred injured during a stampede between rival supporters after a scoreless tie between East Bengal and Mohun Bagan in Calcutta last Saturday. And even if all their wounds are as severe as the Glasgow photograpaher's, they are the fortunate ones: At least 12 others were crushed to death against the concrete walls of Calcutta's Eden Gardens Stadium.

The underlying causes of friction between East Bengal and Mahun Bagan are, for the time being, beyond me. Glasgow is another matter. The recurring incidences of crowd violence between Scotland's rival clubs has its roots in the social problems in the city, but more specifically and quite sickeningly in the sectarian stances that Rangers and Celtic have upheld for a century.

Fueled as it increasingly has become by the Scotsman's appetite for something stronger than coffee, the bigotry was indentified as a prime cause of the rift that erupted onto the pitch at the end of May's 1980 Scotish Cup Final.

Dwarfed in Horror

It was a scene that quite dwarfed in horror the despicable English hooliganism televised around the world during the recent European championship in Italy. Literally thousands of beer cans and bottles were hurled between opposing Celtic and Rangers factions; mounted police charged in like cavalry — and, amid the whole, sorry affair, an innocent working photographer fell as one of the casulties.

Scottish soccer had hidden its head in the sand for years on the problem (some say because the Scotish F.A. — the ruling body — is itself sectarian). It is at least 10 years ago that the following comments from a Celtic player appeared in print:

"The whole thing is sick. I've played against Rangers five or six times. You can see the viciousness in their faces as the're swearing at you and calling you 'Fenian this' and 'papist that,'... but that's what they go for. I think their players may be affected by the terraces. If the're going to get a bit of applause for going hard against Celtic players, I think there may be one or two who will. There's no way, no way whatever, I would play for Rangers."

There is no way he would be asked. It is highly probale, since he played for Celtic, that the man is Catholic: In 107 years of Rangers history, only one man — Laurie Blyth — can claim to have been a Roman Catholic who wore the royal blue shirt. He played from 1951-53, and louder than a whisper is the word that his abrupt departure followed the discovery of his religions belief.

No Joy

There is no joy, and no clandestine quality, in reporting this. It is merely a backdrop to the situation that finally, after the May riot, forced the Scottish FA to "investigate" the religious bigotry and to identify the clubs' own guilt in firing "hatred and bitterness" between rival supporters.

The SFA report pointed the stronger finger at Rangers. Celtic, it said, "while not having done everything in its power to stamp out sectarianism within the club," had at least willingly cooperated with the investigation. Even so, Celtic (which "hosts" Saturday's league match), was criticized for flying an Irish tricolor over its ground and for the fact that its board of directors was exclusively Roman Catholic.

Rangers Chairman Rae Simpson described the sectarian issue as "irrelevant" and, replying to the question of Rangers discrimination against Catholic players, supporters-club secretary David Miller announced: "It is Rangers' prerogative who they sign, and I think the majority of Rangers supporters are quite happy with things the way they are."

Attendance Factor

Moreover, there are those who believe that were Rangers to sign a star of the Catholic faith, the club's attendance would fall dramatically. The problem appears intractable.

Today I discussed the issue with a Scot. "Even if Rangers did want to break the ice and sign a Catholic," he said, "who would want to be the first to step out and have his head knocked off?"

At the same time, he had noticed at a preseason presentation of new schoolboy signings that two were introduced as being "from Celtic Boys Club." The crowd booed. "Maybe," said my informant, "Rangers were trying in a mild way to test the temperature,... to see what level of acceptance it would have on the terraces."

The club, surely, has to lead — but by following its supporters? Anyway, the £20,000 the SFA decided to levy against both Celtic and Rangers for the May riot is no more than an irrelevant slap on their wrists. And, meanwhile, outside the grounds, street sellers continue to offer their ware of tricolors and pictures of the pope and of William of Orange.

Bloated Excuse

Meanwhile, too, Scotland continues to be backward in allowing its police the same right to search fans that exists in England and elsewhere. Having seen the amount of booze that Wembley police took from Scottish visitors at an England-Scotland encounter, it takes little imagination to appreciate how drink can create an excuse, bloated out of all proportion, in the shape of a person's religious belief.

Equally, it remains an unfortunate fact that the major source of cash that holds Scottish soccer together flows directly from the land's brewers and distillers, who sponsor the major competitions. The SFA is prepared, after a century, to blame bigotry on the booze that feeds it.

Finally, if you are prepared to believe this at the end of so bitter a view, it must be said that the real tragedy is that Glasgow is a city where soccer — or "fitba'" — runs deeper in the soul than anywhere else save perhaps Rio de Janeiro. The people there live soccer. It is for some a release from life's strain,... but for others it simply needs no excuse.

It may be that in Calcutta they can put a stop to the game if it threatens life. In Glasgow it would be unthinkable.

Soccer there flows as does the blood.



UPI

Saturday night, Cub pitcher Mike Krukow was struck in the forehead by a line drive hit by the Cardinals' Garry Templeton. Krukow stayed in the game for a couple of innings before he complained of seeing "white spots" and departed. By game time Sunday, he had found a solution to the problem of fielding his position.

Transactions

BASEBALL
National League

CHICAGO—Recalled Mike O'Berry, catcher, from Midland of the Texas League. Placed Barry Foote, catcher, on the 15-day disabled list.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

DENVER—Signed Ken Higgs, guard, to a multi-year contract.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

ATLANTA—Cut Rick Szoro, place-kicker; Bill Ellenbogen, guard; Lewis Gilbert, tight end; William Adams, kicker; David Appleby, punter; Randy Butler, wide receiver; Glen Keller, center; Jeremy Mindlin, defensive tackle; and James Mollini, defensive end.

CHICAGO—Acquired Henry Williams, cornerback, from Oakland for an undisclosed future draft choice. Cut Vincent Allen and Dwight Ford, running backs; Larry Jamison, linebacker; Steve McKenzie, tackle; and quarterback Mike Wright.

CINCINNATI—Cut Jim Browner, safety; Dan Bass, tackle; Greg Donahue, linebacker; Franklin King, middle guard; and Stan Mitchell, running back.

GREEN BAY—Cut John Mendenhall, defensive lineman; Joe Robinson and Tom Bell, guards; Paul Columbo, tight end; Lonnie Greene, defensive end; Ricky Engles, punter; and Walt Landers, running back.

LOS ANGELES—Cut Gordon Gravelle, offensive tackle; Stewart O'Dell, linebacker; Kurt Sohn and Wyatt Henderson, wide receivers; Stanley Howell, running back; Kevin Sheo, place-kicker; and Ken Hartley, punter. Placed Bob Gruber, offensive tackle, and George Farmer, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list.

NEW ORLEANS—Placed Lester Boyd, linebacker; Lane Breitingen tight end; and Ted Grabenhorst, tackle, on the injured reserve list.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Cut Ken Johnson, fullback; Steve Odom, kick returner; Steve Bernish and Wayne Hamilton, defensive ends; Marvin Christian, running back; George Franklin, wide receiver; Steve Gannon and Jack Williams, linebackers; Lonird McCreary, tight end; Casey Murphy, punter; Pete Pullara, guard. Placed Alan Caldwell, defensive back; Phil Cancilla, Karvin Wyatt and Steve Cunningham, linebackers; Steve Spencer, defensive end; and Nat Terry, cornerback, on the injured reserve list.

NEW YORK JETS—Cut Guy Albanese, cornerback; Lawrence Cole and Scott Cotton, safeties; Ben Bottone and Jeff Dziama, linebackers; Rich Cummins and Terry Mosley, guards; Mike Gay, tackle; Ed McGlasson, center; Neil Green, running back; Tony Merendino, quarterback; Joe Peters; and Tom Pierzon, defensive tackles; Carson Long, place-kicker; Bob de la Puente, punter, Roger Former and Charlie Cloud, wide receivers; and Bob Rabo, tight end.

OAKLAND—Cut Mark Iwanowski, tight end; Kenny Randle, wide receiver; Fred Gordon, running back; Darius Helton, guard; Gerald Scott, tackle; James West, linebacker; David Posey, kicker, and Walter Carter, defensive tackle.

PHILADELPHIA—Cut Lee Jukes, wide receiver; Stan Johnson, defensive end; Dan Driscoll and Francis Chesley, linebackers; Pat King, punter; and Vince Thompson, fullback.

PITTSBURGH—Placed Rick Moser, running back, on the injured reserve list.

SAN DIEGO—Cut Curtis Simmons, defensive back; Andre Kerns, Jim Lajoy and Howard Studdard, wide receivers; and Pat Collins, tight end. Placed Fred Dean, defensive end, on the reserve list. Placed Larry Burton, wide receiver; Mike Thomas, running back; and Jim Nicholson, offensive tackle, on the injured reserve list.

SAN FRANCISCO—Cut Tim Gray, safety; Ken Sutton, tackle, and Mike Lansford, kicker.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

WINNEPEG—Signed Maurice Mantha and Glen Ostir, defensemen; Murray Eves, center; and Tom Gibson, right wing.

COLLEGE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Announced the resignation of Bob Boyd, associate athletic director.

NASL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
x-New York	22	8	78	40	43	195
y-Washington	15	15	65	58	51	141
Toronto	13	17	45	58	41	119
Rochester	12	18	42	60	37	109
Central	**W**	**L**	**GF**	**GA**	**BP**	**Pts.**
y-Dallas	17	13	53	52	45	147
Minnesota	16	15	64	53	49	145
Tulsa	14	17	54	62	47	131
Atlanta	6	24	30	81	28	64
West	**W**	**L**	**GF**	**GA**	**BP**	**Pts.**
x-Seattle	25	6	73	28	56	206
y-Los Angeles	19	11	57	48	50	164
y-Vancouver	16	14	58	42	41	137
Portland	13	17	44	49	38	116

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
y-Tampa Bay	18	12	56	48	51	159
y-Fort Lauderdal	17	13	55	50	50	152
y-New England	17	13	52	52	44	146
Philadelphia	10	21	40	64	36	96
Central	**W**	**L**	**GF**	**GA**	**BP**	**Pts.**
x-Chicago	21	10	78	47	59	185
Houston	14	17	55	63	45	129
Detroit	13	18	48	50	42	120
Memphis	13	18	43	56	39	117
West	**W**	**L**	**GF**	**GA**	**BP**	**Pts.**
y-California	15	16	61	66	54	144
y-San Diego	16	15	51	48	42	138
y-Edmonton	15	15	54	50	43	132
San Jose	8	22	41	64	37	85

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff berth
(Teams get six points for a win and a bonus point is awarded for each goal scored up to a maximum of three per team per game excluding overtimes and shootouts.)

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Observer

Mission Intolerable

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Assignment: Ride a railroad operated by the U.S. government.

Purpose: Determine whether you would entrust an intercontinental rocket and an atomic bomb to the above mode of transportation.

Fuller explanation: The U.S. government plans to build and operate a railroad that will carry rockets and atomic bombs in circles in the Western desert. The project will cost billions. We wish to determine whether the U.S. government has the know-how for this project or whether it is in over its head.



Baker

Investigator's memorandum: Unable to find a government-operated train that runs in circles, so settled for straight line from Baltimore to New York via Amtrak train "The Crescent."

At Baltimore decided to book reserved club car seat since wanted to simulate problem of transporting atomic bomb as closely as possible and assumed government would want bomb transported first class.

* * *

Ticket agent unable to provide requested reserved seat. "Computer is down," he said. Fancy talk. Means computer is broken. Bad sign. If computer not working, not much chance of atomic bomb getting launched to correct target.

Agent said board train first, then ask conductor for reserved seat. Proceeded to waiting room carrying luggage weighing approximately same as atomic bomb and intercontinental rocket combined. Crescent 10 minutes late, according to bulletin board. Waited 10 minutes, then bulletin board said Crescent 20 minutes late. Amtrak man said Crescent sometimes four hours late.

Encouraged by this, since Russians unable to take out American bomb by bombing Baltimore Station at scheduled arrival time.

Aboard train, asked conductor for first-class car to park bomb-weight luggage. No dice. Left first-class cars off train, he said. "Suppose I was transporting an atomic bomb," I said.

"You'd have to park it in the aisle of the coach like everybody else," he said. Right. All overhead racks filled. All coach seats filled. All aisles cluttered with luggage.

Unable to find seat, so sat on simulated bomb in aisle. Gave me the hot sweats thinking of U.S. government rail operators riding around sitting on atom bombs in coach aisles. Then discovered everybody in coach had hot sweats.

Asked woman beside me if she was sweating because also transporting simulated atom bomb. "No," she said. "Sweating because air conditioning not working."

Asked conductor why air conditioning not working. "Forgot to put water in at Washington," he said.

Question: If U.S.-operated trains forget to put water in air conditioner on 100-degree day, what chance they'll forget to put atom bomb in rocket missile on Doomsday?

Train windows steamed up so heavy, couldn't see outside world. Strong sensation of traveling in submarine. Doesn't U.S. already have excellent submarines for transporting bomb and rocket? Why need land-based submarine with overcrowded luggage racks?

* * *

Train slowed to crawl, making easy target for enemy missiles. "Workmen improving track and roadbed," said conductor. "When finished, train will ride smoother."

"When will that be?" Conductor very vague. Years and years in future, apparently.

Question: If U.S. government requires years and years to improve existing track and roadbed and still can't remember water for air conditioner, can it build whole new railroad in Cactus Belt before end of 25th century?

Heard rumor of air conditioning in diner. Struggled to same through damp bodies clogging aisles of intervening coaches. Sure enough, cooler. Ordered cheeseburger. "Will you settle for hamburger?" asked waiter. "We're out of cheese." Railroad that can't maintain reliable cheese supply seems likely, when the crucial moment comes, to find it's out of warheads.

Question: Has anybody in U.S. government who proposed multibillion-dollar U.S. government-operated railroad for bombs and rockets ever ridden a U.S. government-operated railroad?

Erica Jong

Author's Fear of Marriage Evaporates In Life of Contract Bliss With Her Third Husband

By Judy Klemesrud

WESTON, Conn. (NYT) — It was a typical day at Erica Jong's ultramodern "California in Connecticut" cedar house, perched on a cliff in Weston. She was working on a book in her office in the attic. Her husband, Jonathan Fast, was working on a book in his office above the garage. Everything was eerily silent, even the water swirling in the couple's hot tub on the deck outside their bedroom.

Then, as lunchtime approached, Jong punched an intercom button on the telephone on her desk and asked Fast if he would like to join her in the kitchen. At about the same time their 2-year-old daughter, Molly, arrived home from the beach with her baby sitter.

Father, mother, daughter and baby sitter sat around the dining room table, eating crab meat with a lettuce and tomato salad. It was probably not the kind of home setting one would expect for the 38-year-old Jong, who emerged after the publication of her 1973 novel, "Fear of Flying," as a successful and controversial feminist author, one who vowed she would never wed again after two unsuccessful marriages — the second to psychiatrist Allan Jong.



Ken Laffal, The New York Times

The Fasts: Erica, Molly, Jonathan.

"Do you think Molly likes crab meat?" Jong worriedly asked her husband and the baby sitter. "Maybe we should give her yogurt instead." There was also talk about the condition of the family mutt, Buffoon, who was in the animal hospital after being bitten by a raccoon, and about Molly's new nanny, who was scheduled to arrive later in the day from England.

As they spoke, the family's other dog, Poochkin, a white bichon frise, scampered around the table, hoping to be fed scraps. Jong said someday she also wants to have dogs named Chekarf and Dogstoyevski.

Bawdy Novel

Jong was allowing this peek into her family life because her new book, "Fanny: Being the True History of the Adventures of Fanny Hackabout-Jones," is being published this month by New American Library. It was almost as though she wanted to show how normal she was in the face of the publicity that her bawdy novel is likely to receive. Written in an 18th-century manner, it is a radical departure from the confessional style of "Fear of Flying" and her second novel, "How to Save Your own Life."

"I began four years ago with the proposition, 'What if Tom Jones had been a woman?' " Jong said. "I wanted my heroine to have every experience possible for a woman of her time." As a result, Fanny is portrayed as a ravished orphan, an initiated witch, a highway robber, a whore, a world traveler, a kept woman and a loving mother.

Jong was no stranger to 18th-century literature. It was the subject of her master's degree from Columbia, and as an undergraduate at Barnard she took a literature course in which she wrote a mock "epick" in heroic couplets and a novella in the style of Henry Fielding.

"Fanny" is written in the form of advice from a mother, Fanny, to her daughter, Belinda. When Jong was about 250 pages into it, she discovered that she was pregnant. Her daughter was born when she was on page 420 of the manuscript.

Stir-Crazy

When asked how she felt about being married to a writer, Jong said: "It's great and it's terrible. What's great is that you have great flexibility. Both parents can be involved in child-rearing and the home. What's terrible is that you tend to get very stir-crazy and housebound since your home and office are in the same place."

To try to counteract the stir-craziness, they go to New York every Thursday in one of their two brown Mercedes-Benzes. In the city, they may lunch with friends, meet with agents and publishers and see movies or plays, or Fast may meditate with a Zen group.

Sunday is "baby day," the day the couple spends with Molly and with friends who come up from the city for brunch and perhaps a session in the hot tub.

Jong, who is six years older than her husband, met him in 1974 in Los Angeles, where she had moved to work on the screenplay for "Fear of Flying." She was the guest of honor at a party given by his parents — his father is writer Howard Fast — and Jonathan was assigned to pick her up at her hotel.

"The first moment I saw him, I felt, 'This is it, this is the one I've been waiting for all my life,' " said Jong, whose second marriage was coming to an end at the time.

They lived together for four years and were secretly married on Christmas Eve, 1977, in the living room of their house in Weston.

Jong said she and her husband signed a marriage agreement specifying that they will split the child care equally, control their own earnings, pool their resources for living expenses and, in case of a divorce, have joint custody of any children.

Fast, a vegetarian, does most of the cooking because both agree that he is the best cook. His specialties are vegetarian lasagne, vegetarian chili, and breads, but he does not complain much when Jong and Molly eat meals containing meat.

Shared Criticisms

They read each other's works in 50 or 100-page blocks and offer criticisms. Both believe in the "kind but honest" approach, and when Fast reads something of his wife's that he doesn't like, he generally says: "It's not your best work."

"When he says that," Jong said, with a look of mock horror, "I know it's just terrible."

Asked if it ever bothered him that his wife was far better-known, Fast, a former television writer, said: "When we met, I didn't want to be a novelist. Erica really convinced me to write novels. She said, 'You don't want to write that junk.' Now I'm being published by Random House, and I'm intolerable." (His fourth novel, "The Beast," is due out next spring.)

Did the six-year age difference cause problems? "At first we talked about it a lot," Fast said. "We'd say things like, 'When I'm 94, you'll be 100.' But we've since decided that it's inconsequential, since we're both basically 12-year-olds."

PEOPLE: Matador El Cordobes Is Gored in Village Corrida

Millionaire Spanish bullfighter **Manuel Benitez**, better known as **El Cordobes**, is in serious condition in a Madrid hospital after being badly gored in a village bullfight. El Cordobes, 44, was rushed to Madrid for an operation after receiving a 14-inch horn wound in the right thigh during a bullfight in Quintanar de la Orden, south of Madrid, on Monday. The flamboyant matador returned to the ring last year after seven years in retirement. . . . A spokesman for **James Stewart** says there is no cause for alarm about the condition of the 72-year-old actor, who is being treated in the coronary care unit of St. John's Hospital in Santa Monica, Calif. Stewart was admitted to the hospital last week because of an irregular pulse. The spokesman said Stewart had not suffered a heart attack and appeared to be "in great shape." A hospital spokeswoman said there was no word on when the actor would be released.

* * *

In his latest book, "Of Women and Their Elegance," **Norman Mailer** declares that he is "the 'ghost' of Marilyn Monroe" in the "fantasy autobiography" of the late actress, Mailer told the editors of Ladies' Home Journal, which published excerpts: "I occasionally stay close to the facts, but I invented much. I expect people to jump on this book and say, 'How dare he!' " The book, which is written as if by Monroe, deals mainly with the actress' relationship with her third husband, playwright **Arthur Miller**. Mailer, who wrote a biography of the actress, "Marilyn," called the new work a "false memoir. I've always wanted to enter a woman's mind. For some reason, though I never met her, I felt close to Marilyn Monroe. I always thought Marilyn was the tenderest and funniest attractive woman I ever saw on the screen. But she was also a terribly tormented artist and a cruel and disturbed woman; at her best she was an angel, and at her worst she was a monster. I try to show that."

* * *

Hong Kong moviemaker **Raymond Chow**, credited with introducing the public to the genre of martial arts films, has been named the International Showman of the Year by the National Association of Theater Owners. Chow, president of Golden Harvest Productions, is best known for the movie "Enter the Dragon," starring the late **Bruce Lee**, and completed a series of martial arts films with Lee and **Jackie Chan**. "Enter the Dragon" grossed $100 million worldwide. Actor **Burt Reynolds** and actress **Angie Dickinson** were named Stars of the Year. The awards will be presented in New Orleans Oct. 22. . . . The Country Music Association has singled out the **Charlie Daniels Band** as a finalist in five categories of its annual awards competition. Selected as finalists in four categories were **Kenny Rogers** and **Larry Gatlin** and the **Gatlin Brothers Band**. The winners will be announced Oct. 13 in ceremonies televised from the Grand Ole Opry in Nashville.

* * *

Pro soccer player **Kyle Rote Jr.** says he gained a new perspective on world hunger and lost 10 pounds during a $7,000, five-week trip with a friend to Southeast Asia and India. Rote termed "demonic" the Indian lifestyle of accepted "structural hunger," in which the hungry person hopes that life will be better after reincarnation. "We really didn't want to eat much. When you saw starving people almost every day, it was hard to develop an appetite. I lost 10 pounds," he said in a Houston Chronicle story. The trip, which he said he financed, was part of his one-year leave of absence from the Houston Hurricane of the North American Soccer League. He said he went "to learn how I as a Christian should respond to the hungry and needy people of the world."

* * *

When **Larry Hagman** was born to **Mary Martin**, she was a 17-year-old aspiring star with little time for motherhood. Now — thanks to J.R. Ewing and "Dallas" — Hagman is the star, and his mother confesses she has some regrets. She told **Hugh Downs** in the taping of a two-part interview for PBS-TV: "I often felt I cheated the children a little. I gave to audiences what belonged to my children and got back from audiences the love my children longed to give me." But it's all coming up roses now. Martin, now 67 and five times a grandmother, said, "I love this period of my life. Perhaps it's more than I deserve. It's a second chance."

* * *

Carl Stokes, who was the first black mayor of a major U.S. city, says he'll resign his job as a newsman for NBC-TV and return to Cleveland when his contract expires in October.

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